

'IRAQ HAS BACKED DOWN, BUT THAT IS NOT ENOUGH'

Raids Canceled, but U.S. Stands Ready to Attack

Clinton Demands Full Inspector Access And Vows to Work for Saddam's Ouster

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Stepping back from the brink of military action, President Bill Clinton said Sunday that Iraq had "backed down" from confrontation with the United States and "committed to unconditionally resume cooperation" with UN weapons inspectors.

Mr. Clinton also spoke bluntly of working to end the Saddam Hussein regime by, among other steps, supporting opposition groups in Iraq.

"Let me be clear," Mr. Clinton said. "Iraq has backed down, but that is not enough. Now Iraq must live up to its obligations."

United Nations arms inspectors, now in Bahrain, could begin returning to Iraq as early as Monday. It remained unclear, however, how aggressively they would test the limits of Iraqi cooperation, or how long the United States and Britain would maintain their costly military buildups in the region.

Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, Samuel Berger, said the administration did not believe it had "any obligation" to seek UN Security Council approval before launching a new attack if Mr.

Saddam reneged. He said that Mr. Saddam had "capitulated" under the greatest international pressure he had faced since the Gulf War.

In Baghdad, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz remained defiant. Accusing the United States of saber-rattling, he said, "We are not going to change our positions." While acknowledging that Iraq had yielded, he added: "We are dealing with the United Nations, we are not dealing with the United States."

Mr. Clinton, who last week had ordered a military buildup in the Gulf nearly as large as the one earlier this year, has been stung by Mr. Saddam's noncompliance before.

He said that Iraq would be watched carefully to see whether it provided United Nations inspectors "unfettered access" to any suspected weapons site they chose to inspect and that it also must turn over any documents demanded by the inspectors.

"Until we see complete compliance," Mr. Clinton added, "we will remain vigilant, we will keep up the pressure, we will be ready to act."

Without calling directly for Mr. Saddam's overthrow, Mr. Clinton spoke more overtly than in the past of U.S. support for efforts to replace him.

"Saddam Hussein remains an impediment to the well-being of his people and a threat to the peace of his region and to the security of the world," the president said. "Over the long term, the best way to address that threat is through a government in Baghdad — a new government, that is committed to respect its people, not repress them."

The United States, he said, had "deepened its engagement with the forces of change in Iraq." He added, "We will intensify that effort, working with Congress to implement the Iraq Liberation Act."

Mr. Aziz reacted strongly. "I have to condemn strongly the statement of Mr. Clinton, the plans of his government to overthrow the government of Iraq," he said in an interview on Cable News Network.

"This is a flagrant violation of the Security Council resolutions as well as international law," he said. At the United Nations in New York, Secretary-General Kofi Annan welcomed the U.S. approach. He told CNN, "President Clinton has delivered a statement-like message that the entire international community will welcome."

The Security Council, divided over Iraq's original response, was meeting again Sunday. Diplomats from Russia, China, France and several Arab countries called Iraq's move a positive development.

Mr. Clinton, in a White House news conference, said that he had aborted air strikes against Iraq after



President Clinton announcing Sunday that Iraq had agreed to unconditional UN inspections.

Hidden Casualty of Standoff

Disarmament Without Occupation Was Always Doomed

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq's ostensible surrender, the fifth during the Clinton presidency, disguises an outcome substantially unlike the earlier ones. This one marked the death throes of an experiment in compulsory disarmament without occupation.

The cease-fire ending the 1991 Gulf War left economic and military strangleholds on Iraq: an oil embargo and a United Nations team charged with expunging whole classes of weapons from Iraq's arsenal.

For more than seven years, President Saddam Hussein has struggled to break those holds. When the oil embargo survived his last attempt, on Oct. 30, he tried to finish off the United Nations Special Commission, or UNSCOM, that has been disarming him. Despite his formal retreat Saturday, American and other officials said that effort was succeeding.

There is almost no one left, in the commission or out, who argues that it has the means to finish its work against determined Iraqi efforts to frustrate it. The U.S. priority is to keep the oil embargo, which restricts Iraq to a minor regional power. For that the commission need only certify — quite truthfully — that Iraq has not accounted fully for its ballistic missiles and nuclear, biological and chemical weapons programs.

Loath though it is to frame it this way, the Clinton administration's strategic imperative is to manage two kinds of long-term decline in its position against Iraq.

One is the decline of the commission's diplomatic backing and its daily struggle on the ground in Iraq. The Clinton administration now shares the view of its Security Council rivals in Moscow, Beijing and Paris that the commission's reach exceeded its grasp. The commission tried, in effect, to exercise

Payment to Jones Lifts a Millstone

Clinton Accuser to Get \$850,000

By Dan Balz and Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — By settling the Paula Jones case, President Bill Clinton has removed a significant legal and political obstacle in his path and may have increased the chances for a speedy and compromise conclusion to the impeachment proceedings on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Clinton's decision Friday to give Mrs. Jones \$850,000 just before the four-and-a-half-year-old civil suit also could raise the stakes for Republicans, who have argued that Mr. Clinton should be impeached for allegedly lying in his deposition in the Jones case and later in testimony before the grand jury of the independent counsel Kenneth Starr.

Mr. Clinton refused to give Mrs. Jones any apology or admit any guilt in her sexual-harassment case, in which she said he had propositioned her while governor of Arkansas.

Many Republicans read the midterm election returns as a signal from the American people to resolve the impeachment inquiry as quickly as possible. Now the White House and its Democratic allies in Congress will argue that the core of the case against Mr. Clinton has been eliminated.

Gary Jacobson, a political scientist at the University of California at San Diego, called the settlement "a good idea" from Mr. Clinton's point of view. "It takes one more irritation off the table," he said, "and whatever damage the case has done to him has been done."

Mr. Jacobson said the settlement not only makes Mr. Starr's accusations "more moot," but "insofar as this can be presented by the administration as getting this behind it, that clearly is what the public wants right now."

By itself, the settlement is no guarantee of anything for the president. Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee demonstrated last week that the election returns alone might not diminish their desire to vote for articles of impeachment against Mr. Clinton.

But White House officials lost no time in saying that the settlement signaled Mr. Clinton's desire to put the issue behind him and the country. They no doubt will step up their arguments that the Republicans must now make a similar demonstration of their determination to bring the matter to an expeditious conclusion.

Any fair-minded observer would say the president is putting every distraction behind him, so it leads one to ask others, "What are

Indonesia's Military Is Losing an Image Battle



A security guard at a shopping mall in Jakarta on the alert behind a barricade on Sunday.

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — "Please don't break through the barriers," an Indonesian Army captain pleaded with a huge throng of student demonstrators. "We are soldiers. We are not the enemy of society."

He turned to his troops, massed shield to shield across a roadway, stern-faced behind their plastic visors.

"No shooting at all," he ordered. "Hooray for the students! Hooray for the military!"

That was the beginning of the evening last week that is now being called Black Friday, when troops fired volley after volley of rounds in the direction of the demonstrators, killing a half dozen and wounding scores more.

Diplomats and other analysts here remain perplexed over why the military acted as harshly as it did against demonstrators, who had made no real effort to break through its lines.

At a moment when the military is desperate to show that it is "not the enemy of society," it was one of the worst tactical decisions it could have taken. The killings — which were reported vividly in the newly open Indonesian press — have caused outrage here at the very moment when the dominant role of the military in Indonesian society is being hotly debated.

They spurred huge student demonstrations and an opportunistic wave of rioting on Saturday, which subsided on Sunday in rain and exhaustion. Faced with the protests involving tens of thou-

Japan Set To Wager \$200 Billion On Revival

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The government has come up with a \$200 billion economic stimulus package, which it is set to announce Monday, making it the largest package Japan has announced in eight years of economic malaise.

Just last week, the government was suggesting that it would spend \$148 billion. In barely four days, officials have raised the plan by \$50 billion — more than the entire amount of the bailout fund for Brazil arranged last week by the International Monetary Fund.

The increase in the plan's size, while bolstering the impact that it will have, underscores the anxieties in Tokyo and around the world about the Japanese recession and the risk that it will drag down the rest of the world's economic growth as well. Although the plan will be formally presented Monday, details were leaked to the Kyodo news agency and other Japanese news media.

The latest stimulus package is in many ways a last-ditch attempt by Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi to demonstrate his resolve to pull Japan out of its worst recession since the end of World War II. Mr. Obuchi is expected to pledge that his government will lead the economy out of economic contraction in fiscal 1999, which begins April 1.

This year, the government adopted a stimulus and spending plan worth \$137 billion, and though the effects of that package are only

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APEC Cuts Vague Deal On Tariff Reductions

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Asian and Pacific nations patched together a free-trade compromise Sunday in an attempt to defuse a confrontation between Japan and the United States and prevent the region's only organization for economic cooperation from suffering a major loss of credibility.

Ministers of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, or

Albright meets wife of jailed Malaysian, Page 6. Gore stands in for Clinton, Page 10.

APEC, including those of Japan and the United States, said they had agreed to refer to the World Trade Organization a controversial proposal to speed up the removal of tariffs on nine types of widely traded products. The trade is worth more than \$1.5 trillion.

The two-day meeting was dominated by disagreements over the pace and scope of trade liberalization against the backdrop of recession in many East Asian countries. At the end, the ministers said they would be "working constructively" in the World Trade Organization to gain wider backing for the fast-track plan in 1999.

But the vagueness of the compromise and President Bill Clinton's decision to skip a meeting of APEC leaders Tuesday and Wednesday, because of the Iraq crisis, left serious doubts about the organization's ability to provide strong leadership and solutions to economic troubles in the region. Vice President Al Gore will at-

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U.S. Places Its Bets

• The United States seems ready to let Boris Yeltsin's government fall on its face, Page 17.

• Washington is making some risky gambles in the international bailout of Brazil, Page 17.

Russian Conspiracy-Mongers Round Up the Usual Ethnic Scapegoats

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

KRASNODAR, Russia — Here, along Russia's southern border, where refugees from a crumbling empire have settled in the ruins of the local economy, it does not take much to disturb the festering sores of Russian nationalism.

All it takes is an enemy.

For Nikolai Kondratenko, a Communist-nation-

alist who was elected governor of the Krasnodar region in 1996, that enemy is Zionism — or rather what he calls "zionacrats," using a new code word for Jews in government, finance and the news media. According to Mr. Kondratenko and like-minded Russians, these Jews are part of a sinister worldwide conspiracy to bring Russia to its knees.

For local Cossacks, descendants of the swash-buckling czarist horsemen who have been assigned by Mr. Kondratenko to help police the region,

which skirts the Black Sea, the enemy can be Armenians, Turks, Chechens — anyone who is not an ethnic Russian but has had the temerity to move here. The Cossacks blame them for crimes ranging from rape to epidemics of head lice.

The Cossacks patrol regularly, checking documents to see who has complied with the region's arcane residency requirements, specially written to ward off unwanted strangers.

International human rights groups have put

Krasnodar and neighboring Stavropol on a watch list, a move that local atamans, or Cossack chiefs, shrug off with a heavy laugh.

"I have had a hundred human rights complaints registered against me personally," said Ivan Bezugly, a radical ataman, his booming voice ricocheting off the walls of an office covered in Cossack flags. "What do you want me to tell you —

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AGENDA

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

Tobacco Settlement Is Near

The four biggest U.S. cigarette makers and officials of eight states have reached agreement on the outlines of a settlement designed to resolve all remaining state claims over health costs related to smoking, attorneys general and industry lawyers involved in the talks said.

The plan would cost the tobacco companies \$206 billion over 25 years and would restrict cigarette advertising and marketing. It would not shield tobacco companies from personal and class-action liability suits, Page 4.

Arafat Pledges to Form State

Threats to the Wye peace accord escalated Sunday as the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, renewed a vow to declare a state and warned Israel. "Our rifle is ready," Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel called the pledge a "very dark shadow" over the peace process.

On the West Bank, clashes broke out when soldiers moved on a group of Palestinians trying to prevent a bulldozer from beginning work on a road for Jewish settlers on confiscated land near Bethlehem, Page 9.

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1,000 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	CE 1.00	Nigeria	1250 Naira
Denmark	17 DKR	Oman	1,250 OR
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £1.10
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Egypt	EG 5.50	S. Africa	R16 Ind VAT
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Kuwait	SH 1.00	U.S. Mail	(\$1.20)
		Zimbabwe	Zim \$40.00



THE AMERICAS

Starr Focuses on Whitewater Once More

By Don Van Natta Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As he prepares to testify before the House Judiciary Committee this week, Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, has apparently abandoned his inquiry into President Bill Clinton's sex life, the portion of his investigation that repulsed most Americans.

But Mr. Starr has refused to give up. He has aggressively returned to his original mission, the Clintons' failed real-estate venture named Whitewater, whose complexities baffled and bored most Americans.

Mr. Starr sent some remnants of his sex-and-cover-up inquiry to the Judiciary Committee on Friday. The evidence, contained in two boxes, related to Mr. Clinton's dealings with a former White House volunteer, Kathleen Willey, who accused the president of groping her just outside the Oval Office in 1993.

But this time Mr. Starr did not argue, as he had in his September referral regarding the president's relationship with Monica Lew-

insky, that Mr. Clinton's actions involving Mrs. Willey constituted impeachable offenses. He left that question up to the committee. But Democratic members and critics of Mr. Starr chided his silence as an acknowledgment that his sex-and-lies inquiry had run out of gas.

In a sign that he was not retreating, within an hour after the boxes were sent to Capitol Hill, Mr. Starr forged ahead on his Whitewater inquiry, which was his mandate when he was appointed in August 1994.

A federal grand jury here returned a 15-count indictment against Webster Hubbell, a longtime friend of Mr. Clinton and of Hillary Rodham Clinton. In a case headed by Mr. Starr's prosecutors, the grand jury charged Mr. Hubbell with fraud, perjury and impeding the inquiries of federal banking regulators who had investigated many of the original Whitewater accusations. Until then, it had appeared that the Whitewater inquiry was winding down.

But Mr. Starr remains especially interested

in the role that Mr. Hubbell and Mrs. Clinton played in a land transaction that helped lead to the collapse of a savings and loan institution in Arkansas. Mrs. Clinton is referred to in the indictment only as Mr. Hubbell's "billion partner" for work she had done on the land deal while at the Rose Law Firm. In 1996, Mrs. Clinton appeared before Mr. Starr's grand jury to answer questions about her work at the firm.

Mrs. Clinton's spokeswoman, Marsha Berry, said over the weekend that the first lady would not comment on Mr. Starr's actions.

The two maneuvers surprised and confounded Mr. Starr's allies and adversaries on Capitol Hill and at the White House. Both sides spent much of the week preparing for his appearance before the Judiciary Committee on Thursday.

When told that the Willey matter had been sent to Congress without an impeachment referral, one of Mr. Starr's most outspoken allies expressed astonishment. "How can they do that?" the ally finally said. "That's crazy."

A Democratic strategist gloated over Mr. Starr's most recent decision, predicting that they would further alienate him from a majority of Americans, who have expressed distaste for the impeachment inquiry in polls and the Nov. 3 midterm congressional elections, in which Democrats did surprisingly well.

"This is Starr telling the world: 'I'm alive. I'm still here. I'm still important,'" the strategist said. "It seems to mean that he is not going anywhere for a long time."

If last week was a guide, Mr. Starr's testimony will provide a portrait of the divided and partisan Judiciary Committee. Republicans hope to keep the proceedings focused on the accusations of misdeeds by Mr. Clinton, while Democrats hope to portray Mr. Starr as overzealous and politically motivated.

In a preview of the partisanship, a Republican committee aide said that the chairman, Representative Henry Hyde, Republican of Illinois, planned to limit questions by Democrats to the president's conduct and to block all efforts to attack Mr. Starr. "If that happens," one Democratic strategist said, "I think there will be nuclear warfare."

Mr. Starr's decision to send documents



Kathleen Willey, whose accusation of groping has gone to the committee.

regarding Mrs. Willey to the House without a referral was a departure from the September referral on the Lewinsky matter. In that referral, Mr. Starr argued that the president had committed 11 impeachable offenses of perjury, obstruction of justice, witness tampering and abuse of authority. But many Americans criticized the Starr report as unnecessarily lurid in its details of the president's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky.

Several opponents of Mr. Starr said they believed that some of his prosecutors were angry that the report had not persuaded a majority of Americans that Mr. Clinton should be impeached.

When Mr. Starr is sworn in Thursday to testify as the Judiciary Committee's first — and perhaps only — witness, he will undoubtedly be asked to explain his office's recent moves and its plans. Although Mr. Starr's allies say he looks forward to the opportunity to explain and defend himself, they also say he will not reveal any information about his office's continuing criminal inquiries.

POLITICAL NOTES

Female Republicans Take Lead

WASHINGTON — Congressional Republicans seem to have gotten the idea that the many female voters who have been snubbing them at the polls might enjoy seeing more women in prominent positions.

Five women are in leadership races in the House, where Representative Jennifer Dunn, Republican of Washington, who is running for majority leader, is the first woman in either party to pursue a top leadership job.

All the other women are in races near the bottom of the leadership ladder, running for posts that have been held by women in the past — in the view of some, as a way to put women in the leadership team photo without giving them much to do.

But the women competing for leadership positions clearly do see their sex as a selling point. Right after they say that being a woman is wholly irrelevant, they go on to talk about why being women makes them better at listening, communicating and working well with others — all areas in which there is general agreement that their party could use some work.

Three women are competing for Ms. Dunn's old job as vice chairman of the House Republican conference: Representative Sue Myrick of North Carolina, Representative Anne Northup of Kentucky and Representative Tillie Fowler of Florida. (NYT)

Marines Rebuke Clinton Critic

WASHINGTON — The Marine Corps has decided not to punish an officer who wrote a newspaper column rebuking President Bill Clinton as an "adulterous liar," in a case that focused attention on the military's prohibitions on public criticisms of the commander in chief.

The officer, Shane Sellers, a 41-year-old intelligence analyst, received the military equivalent of a stern talking-to from his commanding officer but otherwise was not punished for the column, which appeared Oct. 12 in The Navy Times, an independent weekly newspaper. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, notified by his receptionist of a coming meeting on "fair taxes": "Fair taxes? An oxymoron if I ever heard one. Do you know what an oxymoron is? Fair taxes. That's an oxymoron." (NYT)

Panel Takes Up Clinton's Fate

House Committee to Weigh Impeachment and Options

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Judiciary Committee this week takes up the solemn task of weighing whether to impeach a president while faced with a ticking clock, an unhappy public, and a growing desire by members on both sides of the aisle to craft a way out.

But members of Congress seeking to punish President Bill Clinton without removing him from office may find some vexing legal obstacles in their path.

Impeaching and ousting a president is the political equivalent of imposing the death penalty, and more than a few House members have questioned whether such capital punishment befits Mr. Clinton's alleged crimes. Over the next few weeks, the House will have to wrestle with the tension between the desire to express its disapproval of Mr. Clinton's conduct and the uneasiness of some members about exercising what Alexander Hamilton called the "awful discretion" of impeachment.

With the House speaker-in-waiting, Representative Bob Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, determined to have the matter disposed of before he assumes the reins in January, the House is on a sprint that could have the issue dealt with by the end of the year.

On Friday, one lingering cloud — the sexual harassment lawsuit by Paula Jones that spawned the impeachment proceedings — was erased with a settlement. At the same time, the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, who on Thursday will be the judiciary panel's first and perhaps only witness, tossed some new facts into the mix when he sent to the House two boxes packed with information about Mr. Clinton's involvement with a former White House volunteer, Kathleen Willey.

el's first and perhaps only witness, tossed some new facts into the mix when he sent to the House two boxes packed with information about Mr. Clinton's involvement with a former White House volunteer, Kathleen Willey.

But for members of Congress who want to dispose of the whole mess with an outcome short of impeachment and removal, the potential difficulty lies in the fact that the framers of the U.S. Constitution did not provide — at least explicitly — for lesser punishments. Legal scholars of varying political stripes have questioned whether alternatives such as censuring the president would be constitutionally permissible or whether, as a conservative professor, Gary McDowell, told the House Judiciary Committee last week, "It is either impeachment or nothing."

The most constitutionally doubtful alternative is imposing what has been called "censure-plus" on the president, with Congress not only expressing its condemnation of his conduct but exacting some kind of monetary penalty.

Some scholars also question whether Congress could even pass a simple resolution of censure, as it has done over the years with its own members, to formally place its disapproval of the president on the record. They argue that this would infringe on the president's authority.

The question of congressional latitude to impose censure is to some extent academic, because if Congress and the president were to agree on a disposition, that would likely be the end of the matter. At the same time, lawmakers' sense of their own

constitutional constraints could result in some self-imposed restrictions on their flexibility to deal with the situation. "The options are limited constitutionally," said Representative Asa Hutchinson, Republican of Arkansas.

One area of debate is whether the House can simply exercise its "prosecutorial discretion," as Representative Thomas Barrett, Democrat of Wisconsin, put it at the hearing, and choose not to approve articles of impeachment even if it deems Mr. Clinton's conduct to rise to the level of impeachable offenses, or whether that decision is more properly left to the Senate, which would be charged with acting on impeachment articles forwarded to it and conducting a trial of the president, overseen by Chief Justice William Rehnquist.

Experts also differ over whether any so-called "plea bargain" — which the president would agree should happen at the House or Senate stage. The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Henry Hyde, Republican of Illinois, has suggested that only the Senate sitting as a jury can mete out a punishment short of ouster, such as censure or reprimand, though he has not ruled out its ultimate use by the House.

Others argue that the moment for brokering a deal between Congress and the president is now, and that — if the House were to vote out articles of impeachment — Mr. Clinton would be duty bound to fight to the finish.

The resolution authorizing the committee to act appears to provide leeway for recommendations short of impeachment.

Away From Politics

• In a move that officials and environmentalists hailed as a significant step toward restoring the balance of water in the Everglades, Florida officials have decided to buy out about 400 homeowners who live in a 9.5 square-mile (25 square-kilometer) unincorporated area of west Miami-Dade County. The area is the gateway for fresh water from Lake Okechobee, which feeds Everglades National Park and Florida Bay. (NYT)

• A small earthquake with a preliminary magnitude of 3.4 on the Richter scale rattled a

remote area of eastern San Diego County, California, on Sunday morning. There were no reports of damage or injury. (AP)

• A grandson of former President Ronald Reagan, Cameron Michael Reagan, 20, was released from jail on bail after pleading not guilty to auto burglary and theft. (AP)

• After being stopped for speeding in Alfred, Maine, Charles Whitehouse, 29, was charged with murder because the woman sitting next to him in the car was dead. (AP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Best-Seller in the Limelight: Savannah's Historic Center

The best-selling book "Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil," made into a movie last year, has helped bring far-flung fame to the historic center of Savannah, Georgia: a fascinating mix of the elegant, the quirky and the tacky. It has also caused home prices to skyrocket.

The 1994 book by John Berendt recounted the true story of a gay antique dealer who was tried but not convicted for the murder of a young gigolo in 1981. The ambience of downtown Savannah, with its mix of old Southern money and sleazy decay, conferred a special aura of mystery on the film, set in a district of stately old homes — a mixture of Greek Revival, Victorian and Federal styles — built around large garden squares.

Before the book and the movie, no house in the area had sold for more than \$1 million. The Associated Press reported. But one historic house, recently sold for \$3.3 million, and the Mercer House, featured in the movie, would sell for an estimated \$5 million if put on the market.

"We're still practicing saying '\$1 million' with a straight face," said one local, John Duncan, who bought a building where he lives over an antique shop for \$36,000 in 1974.

Downtown Savannah, laid out in a grid pattern in 1733 by the English general James Edward Oglethorpe, fell into disrepair early in this century. A restoration campaign began in 1955, when seven local women raised \$22,500 to buy a large, old home a day away from demolition.

Short Takes

Most Americans never see the \$2 bill, though it has been in circulation since the 1950s. Like the Susan B. Anthony dollar, it never gained wide acceptance. Many people do not realize it is still made. Not so in South Dakota. The bills are common there, and it is all the doing of a bar and a department store in the capital, Pierre.

Marso's Bar and Lounge began giving customers \$2 bills as change back in 1952 as an attention-getter. In 1976, the Dakota-amart store, which sells everything from bananas to .357-caliber Magnum pistols, started using twos. "They ended up being our trademark," said Al Kunder, the store president.

Of all the \$2 notes supplied to South Dakota, nearly two-thirds end up with one of the two Pierre stores, according to Federal Reserve Bank officials. "We have people coming at Christmas time to buy bundles of them," Mr. Kunder said. There are now about 573 million \$2 bills in circulation, compared to nearly 6.5 billion \$1 bills.

Mendocino County, California, an area of spectacular forests, canyons and cliffs, is also known for a certain renegade streak — and for a decided tolerance for marijuana among many of the mountain folk, former hippies and urban refugees living there. Last year, more marijuana was grown there, officials say, than in any of California's 57 other counties.

Last week, Mendocino voters elected a new district attorney, Norman Vroman, who ran on a platform of decriminalization of marijuana, and a new sheriff, Tony Craver, who favors decriminalization as well.

But until the law is changed, both men say, they will continue to enforce it and prosecute violators.

Brian Knowlton

The best way to understand someone is to share the same view.



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THE AMERICAS

4 U.S. Tobacco Companies Reach Accord With States

By Barry Meier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States' four biggest cigarette makers and officials of eight states have reached agreement on the outlines of a settlement designed to resolve all remaining state claims over health costs related to smoking, attorneys general and industry lawyers involved in the talks said.

The plan, drafted to cover the 46 states that have not already made individual settlements with the industry, would cost the tobacco companies \$206 billion over 25 years and would restrict cigarette advertising and marketing. It would eliminate the industry's most significant financial and legal threat: state suits seeking to recover the Medicaid costs of treating people with smoking-related illnesses.

The plan would cost the industry far less than a \$368.5 billion agreement with state attorneys general last year that eventually grew into a \$516 billion bill in Congress under which the federal government would also have gained regulatory authority over nicotine.

Unlike the earlier state pro-

posal, however, this new plan does not shield tobacco companies from personal and class-action liability suits.

If companies finance the plan's cost by raising cigarette prices, the cost of a pack would increase 35 cents over the next five years. Some makers, however, for competitive reasons, may choose to raise prices less and absorb the cost themselves.

Under the plan, which was expected to be completed over the weekend and announced as early as Monday, the producers have agreed to an array of marketing restrictions such as a ban on billboard and transit advertisements as well as the sale of clothing and merchandise with brand logos.

The proposal also calls for cigarette makers to pay \$1.45 billion over the next five years to finance smoking-cessation programs and advertisements to counter underage tobacco use. Producers will pay an additional \$25 million a year over the next decade to underwrite a foundation that will research ways to reduce youth smoking and legally pledge that they will not market to those under 18.

in the plan are Philip Morris Cos.; R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, a subsidiary of R.R. Nabisco Holdings Corp.; Lorillard Tobacco, a subsidiary of Loews Corp.; and Brown & Williamson Tobacco, a subsidiary of BAT Industries PLC. The eight states involved are California, Colorado, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Washington.

"We have reached an agreement on all the issues," said the Washington state attorney general, Christine Gregoire, who led the states' team during more than five months of negotiations. "We have done the best we can do here."

Once the eight states and the companies agree, the plan will be sent to officials of the other 38 states that have lawsuits pending or have yet to file one. Those states will have about one week to join.

Under its current terms, the plan would take effect once states representing about 80 percent of the nation's Medicaid population sign on. Medicaid is a federal-state program providing health care for poor people.

Because the plan is designed to be a national settlement, the tobacco companies could withdraw if not enough states join. If enough states join, but some do not participate, the cost of the plan would be reduced proportionately.

The tobacco industry was first struck by state lawsuits seeking to recover Medicaid funds spent treating smoking-related illnesses in 1994. As anticipation of a final settlement grew over recent weeks, the stocks of cigarette makers have risen on Wall Street.

If completed, the \$206 billion proposal would represent the largest settlement of civil lawsuits in U.S. history.

In large part, it would effectively codify on a national level the marketing and advertising concessions made by the tobacco industry over the past years in settling smoking-related lawsuits brought by four states: Florida, Minnesota, Mississippi and Texas. The national counter-advertising campaign and the new foundation would also expand on those agreements.



VICTORY, AND LOSS, IN CANADA — Joe Clark, left, speaking over the weekend in Ottawa after winning leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party. At right, Michel Trudeau, son of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, shown with a picture of his dog, was missing and presumed dead after an avalanche struck him while he was skiing in British Columbia.

Fast Track Toward Climate Goals

By Joby Warrick
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Clinging a deal in the final hours of tumultuous, marathon climate talks here, diplomats have agreed to put their governments on a fast track for deciding how to meet ambitious goals for slashing emissions from fossil-fuel combustion.

The accord, gavelled through at sunrise Saturday after nearly two days of nonstop negotiations, represented the first concrete steps toward implementing the global warming treaty approved in December in Kyoto, Japan. In what diplomats described as a crucial first test for the pact, negotiators from more than 160 countries agreed on deadlines and an "action plan" that they say will guide efforts to fight global warming.

The deal was hailed by U.S. and European ministers as evidence of momentum in implementing the controversial climate treaty. But diplomats were more encouraged by apparent progress in resolving one of the thorniest issues blocking progress in climate talks: whether developing countries should take on more responsibility for reducing emissions.

"This conference was marked by a clear shift in the terms of the debate," said Stuart Eizenstat, the deputy secretary of state who led the

U.S. delegation to the United Nations talks in Buenos Aires. "Our talks here were infused with a promising new spirit of engagement that is helping to bridge the divide between developed and developing nations."

The agreement was reached after intense bargaining and diplomacy by exhaustion that nearly mirrored the December conference, which produced the Kyoto accord. The deal teetered on collapse a number of times as a block of developing countries — led by Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich states — sought to block proposals for setting firm deadlines for resolving disputes about compliance with the treaty. The Saudis changed their stance after other developing countries broke ranks and sided with industrial countries.

Negotiators ultimately agreed to set rules for enforcing the Kyoto pact by late 2000, including tough measures to guard against cheating and penalties for countries that fail to comply. They also vowed to decide within two years on guidelines for programs to make it cheaper and easier for countries to cut pollution.

The Kyoto accord binds industrialized countries to sharp reductions in greenhouse gases over the next 13 years. But the pact leaves many issues unresolved, including when and how developing countries will take on obligations for curbing their emissions.

The pact faces an uphill fight in the U.S. Senate, in part because of objections to the exemptions for large developing countries such as China, which will soon surpass the United States as the world's leading emitter of greenhouse gases. The accord was formally signed on Thursday by President Bill Clinton's administration, but U.S. officials insist they will not submit the pact for Senate ratification until improvements are made.

The rift among developing countries emerged earlier last week when Argentina and Kazakhstan said they would voluntarily adopt restrictions on the growth of their emissions. Since then, more than a dozen other developing nations have expressed interest in taking on a variety of commitments for curbing pollution at home.

"The decisions taken in Buenos Aires show that governments have begun to roll up their sleeves," said Fred Krupp, director of the New York-based Environmental Defense Fund.

Europe and the United States put off until next year their biggest dispute: whether to set limits on the amount of trading in emissions "credits" and other market mechanisms that would allow rich countries to have higher emissions at home in return for investing in "clean" technology abroad.

Charges Filed In Death of A Disabled Scientologist

By Douglas Frantz
New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Florida prosecutors have filed criminal charges against the Church of Scientology in connection with the death of a church member while she was under the care of Scientology's three years ago.

The church's Flag Service Organization, its chief operating arm in Clearwater, Florida, was charged with abuse or neglect of a disabled adult and with the unauthorized practice of medicine in the death of the church member, Lisa McPherson, 36.

Ms. McPherson died on Dec. 5, 1995. She had spent the previous 17 days under 24-hour watch in a church-owned hotel in Clearwater after suffering an apparent nervous breakdown following a minor traffic accident. Church records said she had suffered dementia and had to be restrained at the hotel.

The Pinellas County medical examiner said that Ms. McPherson had been deprived of water for 5 to 10 days before her death and ruled that she had died of a blood clot brought on by dehydration.

Ms. McPherson's death has become a rallying point for critics of Scientology. They contend that her death reflects a nature of the church, which has been a lightning rod for criticism since it was founded 48 years ago by L. Ron Hubbard, the science fiction writer.

Church officials and lawyers have maintained that she was cared for properly under Scientology's beliefs and that her death was unrelated to her stay at the church hotel. Laura Vaughan, a lawyer for the church, said, "There was no charge of manslaughter and no charge that the church caused her death."

An affidavit by A. L. Stroppe, a special agent with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, said that after the accident, Ms. McPherson removed her clothes from the street and began to mumble. She was taken to a hospital and a physician there wanted to provide psychiatric treatment. Instead, church members took her to the hotel. The Church of Scientology prohibits psychiatric treatment for its members.

Over the next 17 days, according to the affidavit, she was hyperactive, delusional and hallucinating. The affidavit said she tried to harm herself and others and was repeatedly restrained and prevented from leaving the room. It said Scientology staff members administered injections of magnesium chloride in an effort to get her to sleep and gave her numerous doses of vitamins, herbal remedies and prescription drugs.

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EUROPE

BRIEFLY

Ulster's Security Chief Sees Hope in IRA Truce

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The head of the Northern Ireland security forces said Sunday that the 16-month cease-fire being observed by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army could help effect permanent peace in the predominantly Protestant British province of Ulster.

It was an unusually conciliatory statement by the chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Ronnie Flanagan, who is in charge of 12,000 police and 15,000 British Army troops in the province. The police force is about 93 percent Protestant; the IRA has killed about 800 policemen and soldiers in the last 29 years.

Mr. Flanagan was clearly trying to break the deadlock between Northern Protestant and Catholic politicians over the issue of IRA disarmament, which has blocked the work of the new Assembly set up in July to enact the peace agreement approved in the spring.

He said Sunday afternoon in an interview on Irish national radio that the IRA cease-fire, even though the guerrilla organization refuses to disarm, would give politicians time to work out a final peace agreement.

In effect, he was agreeing, surprisingly, with the analysis of Gerry Adams, president of the IRA political wing, Sinn Féin. Mr. Adams has said repeatedly that while the IRA will not disarm immediately, its cease-fire is convincing evidence that it wants a political solution to the sectarian guerrilla warfare that has killed nearly 3,300 people since 1969.

Mr. Flanagan referred to the cease-fires being observed by all but a few of the Northern paramilitary groups, of which the IRA is the largest and most

powerful. But officials and experts said it was aimed at reassuring Protestant politicians that the IRA cease-fire was genuine.

"That's a great irony," Mr. Flanagan said of the refusal to disarm and the cease-fire. "While on the one hand they pose a threat, on the other hand they pose the opportunity to deliver this true, lasting permanent peace."

The IRA, with an arsenal estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including explosives, has been inactive since July 1997, but has refused to disarm until the entire agreement goes into effect, scheduled for the spring of 2000.

Protestant leaders insist that disarmament must begin well before then and have refused to allow Sinn Féin to participate fully in the work of the Assembly until the disarmament starts.

In another attempt to break the impasse, the highest Catholic official in the province, Seamus Mallon, deputy first minister of the Assembly, said his mainstream Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party favored allowing Sinn Féin to hold cabinet posts in the Northern Ireland government even if the IRA does not disarm immediately.

Mr. Mallon, said at a party conference Saturday that if, as the final settlement was nearing completion in 2000, the IRA still had not disarmed, then he would move to have Sinn Féin expelled from the Assembly.

He said he was aware of Protestant fears that Sinn Féin would "pocket" concessions made by the British and Irish governments, "then will fail to honor" their disarmament obligations. He noted also Sinn Féin fears that the Protestant Unionists, led by First Minister David Trimble, would keep finding obstacles to block political reforms.



Policemen standing guard Sunday outside the military hospital in Rome where Abdullah Ocalan was being held, as Kurds, who came from all over Europe, demonstrated against the separatist leader's detention.

Detained Kurd Seeks Asylum in Italy

By Sarah Delaney
Washington Post Service

ROME — Abdullah Ocalan, 49, the fugitive Kurdish separatist leader arrested here Thursday, has formally requested political asylum in Italy, according to the Interior Ministry.

Immediately after his arrest on warrants from Germany and Turkey, Ankara requested his extradition to stand trial on charges related to his activities as leader of the Kurdish Workers Party, which seeks independence for Turkish Kurds in the southeast.

The request for political asylum likely will take months to be decided, and in the meantime, extradition will not be considered, the Interior Ministry said.

The Turkish Embassy in Rome said

Saturday that its government "would press by every means available for him to be returned to Turkey to face trial." The Kurdish Workers Party has urged Italy not to hand over Mr. Ocalan and has threatened retaliation against Turkey.

Turkish police stepped up security. Some observers see Mr. Ocalan's arrest as a conflict for Italy, squeezed between the desire of Turkey, a fellow member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to try Mr. Ocalan and its own human rights positions and laws.

Several parties in Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema's new coalition have urged that extradition be denied. But a high-ranking diplomat at the Turkish Embassy said Friday: "How could Italy consider his request for political asylum? He is a terrorist."

Turkey charges that Mr. Ocalan is responsible for the deaths of 30,000 people over the past 14 years in his party's armed struggle for Kurdish autonomy. Human rights analysts estimate that 30,000 to 37,000 people have been killed on both sides of the conflict.

But many Kurds consider Mr. Ocalan a freedom fighter and hero. Several hundred people gathered in the rain in front of the military hospital where he reportedly is being held to wave the Kurdish flag and to chant "Long Live Apo," a nickname for Mr. Ocalan.

Italian law forbids extradition to countries with the death penalty, such as Turkey. Mr. Ocalan is on trial in absentia in Turkey on charges punishable with a death sentence: leading a terrorist organization, threatening the country's territorial integrity and ordering killings. Turkey has not executed anyone since 1984, however.

Italian law also prohibits extradition for political crimes. "The arrest of Ocalan is a real calamity for our country," said the Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero*.

But Giuliano Pisapia, the attorney who will defend Mr. Ocalan, minimized the political problem. He was quoted in the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* as saying that "the case is not political because it is above all a legal battle."

Mr. Ocalan was arrested at the Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport after flying in from Moscow on a false passport. Italian newspapers called the arrest a "mystery," implying that the police might have been tipped off to his arrival.

Germans Deport A Turkish Youth

MUNICH — A German-born Turkish juvenile delinquent deported to Istanbul over the weekend was placed in a youth home after German diplomats failed to contact his relatives.

Muhlis Ari, known in the German media as "Mehmet," was flown to Istanbul from Munich on Saturday, a day after Germany's highest court upheld Bavarian state officials in revoking the boy's residency permit for his long history of vandalism, fights and petty thefts.

The deportation followed months of debate and legal wrangling over whether the state had the right to deport the 14-year-old, who feels himself to be German but is not a citizen. A 1913 law bases citizenship on German blood ties, not place of birth. (AP)

French Greens Seek More Political Say

PARIS — France's Greens, the smallest party in the governing "plural left," told their Socialist and Communist allies on Sunday that a growing ecological trend in Europe meant they should have a bigger say in the government.

Dominique Voynet, the party leader, cited recent Green successes, most notably in Germany, where they now run the Foreign Ministry, as proof that ecologists should no longer be limited to running only the Environment Ministry she now heads. (Reuters)

Czech Opposition Leads in Elections

PRAGUE — The main opposition party made a strong showing in the first round of Czech Senate elections this weekend.

The Civic Democratic Party of former Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus advanced the most candidates to the second round of any party competing in the elections. Results showed they had qualified for runoffs in 22 of 27 districts.

The governing Social Democrats were next, with 15 candidates in next weekend's runoffs, a showing they called disappointing. (AP)

French Cabinet Official Pays Tribute to German World War I Dead

Reuters

PARIS — The French secretary of state for veterans' affairs, Jean-Pierre Masseret, paid tribute Sunday to German dead of World War I in a cemetery mostly filled with Germans killed during the 1940-1944 Nazi occupation.

Mr. Masseret, the first French cabinet member to visit a German war cemetery in France, attended a German memorial day ceremony Sunday at Les Gonards cemetery in Versailles with the German ambassador, Peter Hartmann.

Mr. Masseret's office initially said he would pay tribute "to all German fighters hit on French soil and especially those of World War I." France marked

Armistice Day on Wednesday.

Questioned about the potentially controversial words "to all German fighters," Mr. Masseret's office later said he would not pay tribute to any Germans killed in World War II.

The German part of Les Gonards cemetery contains remains of 37 German dead from the 1914-1918 war and 497 from World War II, when Germany occupied France, German officials said.

A planned tribute to German war dead in Normandy, by then-Defense Minister Francois Leotard and his German counterpart, Volker Ruehe, in 1994, was called off when news reports said many of the dead at La Cambe cemetery were Nazi Waffen SS

troops who had committed major atrocities against civilians on their way to the front.

German officials said that the World War II dead at Les Gonards came from many units and that most died in Paris hospitals or fighting against Allied troops in August 1944.

The dead also included German civilians, but it was not possible to ascertain whether they might have been civil servants caught up in the fighting or the Gestapo secret police.

Lower-level French officials have attended ceremonies in German cemeteries in France in the past, but no one of Mr. Masseret's rank has done so. He attended such ceremonies in Berlin last year.

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W O R L D T H A S I L K

ASIA/PACIFIC

Warning Aside, Albright Meets Anwar's Wife

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR—Avoiding official talks with the Malaysian government, the U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, met Sunday with the wife of Anwar Ibrahim, the country's ousted deputy prime minister. The meeting was apparently a protest against the treatment of Mr. Anwar, who is in jail.

Ignoring warnings that such a meeting would amount to interference in Malaysia's internal affairs, Mrs. Albright met for half an hour with Mr. Anwar's wife, Azizah Ismail, amid a weekend of anti-government protests in Kuala Lumpur that were broken up by the police.

An American official who briefed reporters after the meeting said Miss Azizah told Mrs. Albright that "her husband wants to be assured that this case remains before the court of world opinion."

Mr. Anwar, who held the No. 2 job in the government until his dismissal in September, is on trial on charges of sodomy and corruption.

The meeting between the two women followed an unusually sharply worded exchange between Mrs. Albright and a Malaysian government official at a joint news conference.

"The U.S. has made clear a number of times that Anwar Ibrahim is a highly respected leader," Mrs. Albright said. "He is entitled to due process and a fair trial."

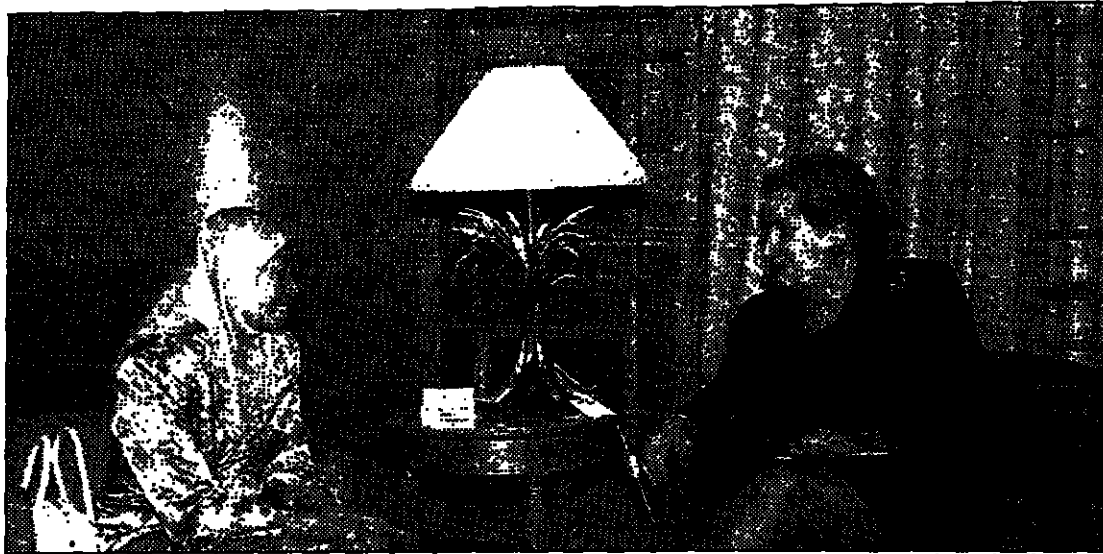
Trade Minister Rafidah Aziz shot back: "The U.S. doesn't need to worry. Maybe when I go to the U.S., I will meet Kenneth Starr."

"He is not in prison," Mrs. Albright replied.

Mrs. Rafidah, before concluding the news conference, said, "I would like to assure Secretary Albright, so that she can sleep tight tonight" that Mr. Anwar will get a fair trial.

The State Department spokesman, James Rubin, called the comparison with Mr. Starr, the independent counsel who is investigating President Bill Clinton, "pathetic," adding that it "says more about them than anything I've heard."

When asked why Mrs. Albright had chosen to meet



Madeleine Albright, right, with Azizah Ismail, the wife of Anwar Ibrahim, on Sunday in Kuala Lumpur. Mrs. Albright earlier exchanged sharp words with the Malaysian trade minister.

with Miss Azizah instead of the government, Mr. Rubin said. "I think the Malaysian government will understand the significance of her choosing that meeting."

Mrs. Albright, who had originally planned to stay in Malaysia until Tuesday, cut short her visit Sunday and rushed back to Washington to deal with the standoff with Iraq.

Mr. Clinton announced over the weekend that he was canceling his trip to Malaysia for the same reason. In his place, Vice President Al Gore will represent the United States at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum here this week.

Anti-government demonstrators held at least three protests in Kuala Lumpur over the weekend, the largest of which took place Saturday night at a busy intersection not far from Mrs. Albright's hotel.

Thousands of demonstrators held up posters of Mr.

Anwar as well as signs urging Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad to step down. Three plainclothes police officers present at the demonstration were attacked by protesters, leading one officer to fire several shots from his pistol into the air.

Protesters also burned a police motorcycle before police reinforcements were called in to break up the demonstration.

Several protesters seemed to be looking to the United States for support. One woman held a sign saying: "Clinton: Arrest Mahathir."

On Sunday, two small gatherings outside the Petronas Towers, the world's tallest buildings, were broken up by the police, who used water cannon to spray yellow dye into the crowd and then chased protesters into a busy shopping center, using the dye to identify them.

Famine in North Korea Worsening, U.S. Aide Says

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO—A U.S. congressman who visited remote parts of North Korea last week said over the weekend that the food and health situation there was desperate and deteriorating and that millions of North Koreans might have starved to death in the last few years.

Representative Tony Hall, an Ohio Democrat who has had a longtime interest in world hunger, passed through Tokyo on his way back to the United States and showed photographs he had taken of North Korean children with patchy hair, protruding bones, open sores and other signs of severe malnutrition.

Mr. Hall also brought back a bag of what officials called "substitute food" being distributed by a government food station: dried leaves and straw, so coarse that even cattle would normally turn away.

"They grind it into powder and make it into noodles," Mr. Hall said.

The noodles have no nutrition and are indigestible, leaving people holding their aching stomachs, he said.

North Korea has admitted that it is facing serious economic difficulties, but there have been sharply diverging assessments of how serious these are. Some visitors with the United Nations and other organizations have said that the food situation seems to be a bit better now than a year or two ago.

Mr. Hall said that the divergence might have arisen because in the capital, Pyongyang, life did seem to be slightly better than during his three previous trips to North Korea. But in rural areas, where foreigners are not often allowed to visit, he added, the overall situation is worse than ever.

Based on visits to four hospitals, Mr. Hall also emphasized that public health care had declined sharply. In one hospital, assistants were holding down a patient while surgeons conducted a stomach operation without electric lights or anesthesia.

Ordinary North Koreans are suffering, in part, because their government's hard-line policies have alienated would-be donors and aid agencies. The United Nations has repeatedly appealed for relief aid for North Korea, but the latest appeal has raised less than one-third of the target.

In September, Doctors Without Borders announced that it was pulling its 13 workers from North Korea because it feared that its aid was going to the politically connected rather than to the most needy.

North Korea does not make public mortality figures or health statistics, but Mr. Hall said that the United Nations had gathered and would soon release data indicating that 30 percent of North Korean children under age 2 are acutely malnourished and that 67 percent of all children are physically stunted.

Mr. Hall said he thought that overall at least 1 million people had died and that the total was probably closer to 3 million.

In an indication of the seriousness with which professional demographers view the situation, the U.S. Bureau of the Census recently published estimates suggesting that North Korea's population peaked in 1995 at 21.55 million and has since fallen to 21.23 million this year. That would be a decline of 320,000 over three years, a period when the population would have been ex-

pected to grow by about 925,000 people, based on the population growth rate of the early 1990s.

Nicholas Eberstadt, an American specialist on North Korean population figures, says that there simply is not enough hard information for him to estimate the death toll from the famine.

But he notes one political tidbit: The North Korean Constitution stipulates that there should be one delegate to the People's Assembly for every 30,000 citizens. The assembly this year did not expand as previous ones had, but rather had 687 delegates, the same number as the more recent assembly, in 1990.

While Mr. Eberstadt counsels caution, that could mean that the population, after eight years in which it had been expected to add several million people, is now back to 20.6 million people or fewer.

BRIEFLY

Pro-U.S. Candidate Leads in Okinawa

NAHA, Japan—Okinawa's governor, Masahide Ota, a long-time opponent of American military bases on his southern Japanese island, was defeated Sunday in prefectural elections that were a major boost for expanded Japan-U.S. military ties, according to a forecast by NHK television.

The broadcaster said its projections of the gubernatorial election showed that Keiichi Iimura, who was backed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and local business leaders in favor of the bases where 75 percent of U.S. forces in Japan are stationed, would be a close winner over Mr. Ota. (Reuters)

Cambodia Coalition Seen as More Stable

PHNOM PENH—A new coalition formed by Cambodia's political rivals—Prime Minister Hun Sen and the opposition leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh—may prove more stable than their previous effort, which collapsed in violence, analysts say.

"It's a different kind of coalition," said a Phnom Penh-based diplomat. "Hun Sen is prime minister. There will be a 50-50 split of government jobs, but they will all be Hun Sen's ministers." (Reuters)

India Snarls at U.S.

NEW DELHI—India's ruling Hindu nationalists lashed out Sunday at the United States for blacklisting a host of Indian companies and vowed not to sign a global test ban treaty under pressure.

The Bharatiya Janata Party vice president, Janta Krishnamurthy, said, "India, let the world know, does not bow its head before those who believe in coercion and muscle flexing," and added that India was "not a supplicant state." (AFP)

South Korean Cruise Ship Tests Waters With North

By Don Kirk
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL—The first South Koreans to visit North Korea as tourists clambered off a cruise ship and up the rocky slopes of Mount Kumgang on Sunday.

The tourists were mostly executives and managers from Hyundai Group, one of the largest industrial conglomerates in the South. Hyundai intends to begin operating such tours regularly—in the words of Chung Se Yung, a former company chairman, to "lay the foundation of reunification."

But if that was the goal of the venture, the first trip also demonstrated how

great a gulf of miscommunication has developed between the two countries, as even cross-border family visits and mail remain banned more than 40 years after the Korean War ended.

North Korea insisted on channeling all communications from the ship via a North Korean travel agency in Hong Kong. Therefore, the news Sunday of the arrival of the liner came from a woman on the phone from Hong Kong. "Everything is fine; the ship has arrived," she told South Korean television networks.

The ship, the Hyundai Kumgang, left Saturday night with 442 passengers and 415 crew members from the South Korean port of Tonghae on a voyage of

about 160 kilometers (100 miles) up the coast to the North Korean port of Changjon, in a resort region near the 1,700-meter (5,700-foot) Mount Kumgang.

The ban on direct communications from the North was just one of the obstacles encountered on the first trip. Even after the ship arrived, it had to wait four hours for a North Korean pilot boat to bring it to the pier. Once cleared through immigration, the passengers boarded buses for a 16-kilometer ride and a 3-kilometer hike.

To call South Korea and talk about their experiences, passengers and crew members had to reboard the ship Sunday night and wait for it to return to South Korean waters.

Hyundai expects to begin regular cruises Wednesday, and 1,000 South Koreans have signed up for the trip.

North Korea has pledged to guarantee their safety. "We sincerely hope that South Koreans will tour Mount Kumgang, one of the most beautiful places in the world, with national pride and love even a tree and a blade of grass of the mountain," the Pyongyang government said, according to Agence France-Press.

After the inaugural voyage this weekend, the cruise ship was to return to Tonghae just as a U.S. diplomatic team was to arrive in the North Korean capital to press for the opening to regular inspection of underground sites suspected of containing nuclear facilities.

Charles Kartman, the State Department official responsible for talks with the North, assured South Korean officials in a stopover Saturday in Seoul that Washington was prepared to get tough on the issue. U.S. officials have said that North Korean refusals to open the sites to inspection would jeopardize a program under which the North is to receive oil and aid in constructing nuclear power facilities in return for giving up its own nuclear program, which is suspected of being used to develop weapons.

The United States, Japan and South Korea established the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization in 1995 to finance the building of two nuclear reactors in accordance with a 1994 agreement between Pyongyang and Washington.

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LANGUAGE

The Status-Scramble, Sniveling or Not

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Who are the Joneses, anyway, and why are we still trying to keep up with them? They started out as a snooty family standing apart from the crowd in England. In "Memphis of a Station Master," E.J. Simmons wrote in 1879 about the social interplay at his public meeting place, the railway station: "The Jones's, who don't associate with the Robinson's, meet there."

By 1913, the cartoonist Arthur R. Mondak, who used the pseudonym "Pop," titled his New York Globe comic strip "Keeping up with the Joneses." ("Pop" got the spelling right: It's Joneses, plural, not Jones's, possessive.)

Ever since, it has been a scramble-keeping up with the puttings-down of the upwardly mobile. In 1924, the founder of social psychology as a behavioral science, Floyd Allport, wrote that "an inconsequential genealogy" might cause an ambitious young man to be labeled "a social climber."

That professor at Syracuse University's Maxwell School thereby coined a derogation that was popularized two years later in the novel "Mainwarp" by Sinclair Lewis: "You sniveling little social climber!" (Eager to claw my way up life's ladder, I audited a course by Allport at Syracuse in 1950; he thought I was uppity, and now I know why.)

About the time Allport coined social climber, P.A. Sorokin was titling his 1927 work "Social Mobility." In our more meretricious times, social climbing is not seen as such an offense against good taste; it is better to be nouveau riche than not rich at all.

Upward mobility has become a positive value. Status is now worthily achieved, not born to, and while a status seeker juggling status symbols is considered a little tacky, the terms are not quite as pejorative as social climber, sniveling or otherwise. (That is usually pronounced STAT-us, as in statistics, by the hifalutin, and STATE-us by the hoi polloi. It comes from the Latin stare, "to stand"; in law, your status is your standing.)

The happy achievability of status, sometimes called the American Dream, was hammered home in the theme song of "The Jeffersons," a television sitcom that lasted an incredible 10 years: "Well, we're movin' on up! To the East Side! To a de-lux apartment in the sky! Movin' on up! To the East Side! We've finally got a piece of the pie!"

"Our country has been distracted by this matter for too long," said President Bill Clinton in his brief Aug. 17 speech after his grand jury appearance. "Now it is time, in fact it is past time, to move on."

Commerce Secretary William Daley quickly agreed: "I wish the situation

'Get over it' was a formulation of dismissal considered too confrontational.

was what he said in January. But it isn't. So let's move on."

The phrase soon became the mantra for those supporting the president. Some, like Senator John Glenn, preferred "Let's put it behind us," but move on was the dismissal of preference by those who objected to the sex revelations. Senator Tom Harkin used both: "It's in our best interest to put this behind us and move on." (In 1992, Newsweek quoted his wife, Ruth Harkin, saying of the incoming first lady, "One of the things about Hillary [Clinton] is she moves on.")

Seekers of the president's impeachment could not effectively counter with "Let's stay with this" or "No moving on," because a call for stasis is hardly rousing; they chose to counter a different dismissal. "It's just about sex," with the bumper-sticker slogan "It's the Perjury, Stupid!"

The imperative dismissal was first recorded in 1831, as a direction given by a London policeman to loiterers. In the 1978 song "Move On," by Paul

Stanley of Kiss, the singer recalls advice from his mother not to be tied down to one woman: "Move on, that's what she told me/Move on, mmm yeh/Move on, whoo oh oh/Move on, I'm leavin' on my way."

Curiously, few supporters of Mr. Clinton used the phrase hurled by the mayor of Washington, Marion Barry, at those who objected to his election comeback: "Get over it." That formulation of dismissal is too confrontational.

Indeed, some saw move on as insufficiently counter: "Nothing sets a woman off faster," observed Janis Spring, a Yale psychologist, than move on. "The idea of moving on — men have a tendency to use that expression. You can't move on. You can only move through."

Perhaps the White House damage controllers included a psychologist, because both the president and the vice president subtly modified their phraseology soon after the speech. "It is very important that our nation move forward," Mr. Clinton and Al Gore said at various times. "It is time to put this matter behind us once and for all and move forward."

Cannot spend too much time in close analysis of this compelling location. Time to get on with the business of lexicography. (Unlike the command get over it or the exhortation move on, the brisk get on with it is a more neutral dismissal.)

A few years back, I collected a bunch of "fumblerules" that illustrated mistakes in English by using them. For example, "don't use no double negatives," "avoid run-on sentences they are hard to read," "place pronouns as close as possible, especially in long sentences — such as those of 10 or more words — to their antecedents" and "a writer must not shift your point of view."

Rich Maggiani of Burlington, Vermont, found a few more on his e-mail. My favorites: "Foreign words and phrases are not appropriate," "Be more or less specific," and finally: "Who needs rhetorical questions?"

New York Times Service

BOOKS

THE COLOR OF TRUTH

McGeorge Bundy and William Bundy, Brothers in Arms

By Kai Bird, 496 pages

\$27.50, Simon & Schuster

Reviewed by James G. Blight

GIVEN the continuing volatility of issues relating to America's involvement in Vietnam, we have much to be grateful for in Kai Bird's unusual dual biography of McGeorge Bundy, the special assistant for national security affairs to Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, and his brother William Bundy, who served in the CIA, the Defense Department and the State Department during much of the period of U.S. involvement. Bird has written a balanced, highly original extended essay in which he shows considerable empathy with the brothers, whom he admits he passionately despised as a college student during the war.

One senses that this book, eight years in preparation, began as an indictment. Bird, having grown deeply inside the brothers' milieu — wealthy, Anglophile, Boston Brahmin, Groton, Yale, public service — in the end Bird depicts them with unadorned sympathy. The result is therefore not a broadside against a war that ended a quarter-century ago, but neither is it, thankfully, a literary equivalent of a Ralph Lauren clothing advertisement full of beautiful WASPs in their ancient seaside estates.

Bird has begun to explore this terrain — the American Establishment — in his 1992 biography, "The Chairman: John J. McCloy, the Making of the American Establishment." McCloy, the son of a hairdresser, had clawed his way into the Establishment. The Bundy brothers were there by birthright, temperamental, supreme self-confidence and intellectual brilliance. They are fortunate to have acquired a biographer with Bird's capacity for immersion in their world, a world that now seems as remote and alien to most of us, in some ways, as Vietnam itself must once have seemed to Mac and Bill Bundy.

And what a world theirs was, one in which (in the election of 1936), 75 percent of their classmates at Yale ("the Great Blue Mother," as Mac called it) preferred the now-forgotten Alf Landon to President Roosevelt, in which World War II service consisted, for both Mac and Bill, of using their brilliance to help

decipher German codes; in which Mac became drafter of the memoirs of Henry L. Stimson, Roosevelt's secretary of war (with whom the Bundy brothers' father, Harvey Sr., had been closely associated during much of the war); in which "summer" was a verb associated with a compound in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts; and a world in which Mac flourished from 1933-1961 as dean of Harvard College, while Bill, less outgoing and flamboyant than his younger brother, became a leading analyst of the communist threat at the CIA's Office of National Estimates. Bird is deft and sure in evoking this peculiar world of privilege and achievement, in which Mac and Bill Bundy honed the abilities they would bring to the Kennedy administration in January 1961.

But Bird is less deft and sure when he turns to address the original raison d'être of the book: explaining why Mac and Bill Bundy didn't try to prevent the war, or terminate it before it reached such tragic proportions.

His answer, versions of which are threaded throughout the last half of the book, is this: "The Bundys lacked the courage to insist on their doubts and instead consistently chose the easier path of steering the president toward what they thought was a middle course. That is their personal tragedy and the nation's." He rejects Mac Bundy's claim, made in a 1967 speech, that "gray is the color of truth." Not in this case, Bird seems to say — Mac and Bill Bundy knew the truth, knew we could not win, knew it in black and white, and lacked the nerve to press their case on the two presidents they served. In this way, he returns to the indictment — the Bundys' colossal failure of nerve — that seems to have provided the motive for writing the book.

This indictment is not convincing. As Bird himself documents, the Bundys were not cowards. It is far more likely that they, like other U.S. officials with responsibility for Vietnam, simply could not bring themselves to imagine, until quite late in the day, even the possibility of a U.S. defeat in Vietnam. Why? Chiefly, it seems, because they had no understanding of their adversary.

Recent evidence from the Vietnamese has proven the point conclusively: Hanoi was everything the Bundys and their colleagues imagined they were not. Hanoi was very much its own master, and did not take orders from Mos-

cow or Beijing. Vietnamese communists believed U.S. bombing to be a sign of U.S. weakness in the South, and a sign that they were winning, and were therefore encouraged by it, and communists in North and South combined communism, nationalism and other "isms" into a powerful movement that was wholly unintelligible to men like Mac and Bill Bundy.

Bird notes early on, in describing their education at Groton, that "this marriage of intellectual self-assurance and condescension toward other cultures was ill-fated." But condescension is not cowardice. Neither man, and few of their colleagues, had any real curiosity about Vietnam, as such. One searches the available documents in vain for evidence to the contrary. That was "their personal tragedy, and the nation's."

During the last 10 years of his life, McGeorge Bundy was a key adviser to scholarly projects on the Cuban missile crisis and the Vietnam War. On three occasions he was asked to participate in conferences outside the United States. He accepted an invitation in 1989 to the Moscow conference on the missile crisis. But he refused to go to Havana in 1992, saying that "Fidel was only a bit player." Yet in Havana it was learned that almost all the pressure in 1961 and 1962 to escalate the confrontation with the United States came not from the Russians but from the Cubans.

And he refused an invitation made in August 1996 to participate in a Hanoi conference the following June because, he said, there was nothing to talk to the Vietnamese about, since they would have settled for nothing less than what they got: U.S. withdrawal and unification of Vietnam under communist domination of Hanoi. Yet in Hanoi, U.S. participants learned that a neutral coalition government in Saigon — something Mac and Bill Bundy never took seriously — was part of the original communist plan for reunification, going all the way back to 1954.

In short, Cuba was not a bit player in the missile crisis. And there was much to discuss with the Vietnamese. The prerequisite was lacking, however: curiosity deriving from respect for a deeply alien culture.

James G. Blight, professor of international relations at Brown University, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE are some 200,000 serious players in North America, but probably not one in a hundred has noticed an obvious fact about the hands they pick up: Every 13-card hand has either three suits with an odd number of cards and one with an even number, or vice versa.

Two decades ago, a Danish theorist named Heide Vinje used this as the basis for an ingenious method of signaling in the trump suit. Low-high in trumps means a hand with just one suit of even length, while high-low means exactly one suit of odd length. This makes it highly likely that the other defender can work out the declarer's dis-

tribution and defend correctly. This concept has been extended by John Sheehan of Hempstead, New York, whose book on the subject, "Prism Signals," is available free on the Internet at www.prism-signals.com. But be warned: This is for serious players interested in the theory of defensive play. One of Sheehan's examples is shown in the diagram. You are West, defending four hearts, after making a take-out double of one heart. You lead two diamonds, winners and then a third round. South could unblock to reach dummy and take a spade finesse, but he feels sure from the bidding that West has the spade queen. He wins the third trick in his hand with the queen and leads the heart ace followed by the three.

What should West do after winning? East has played low-high in trumps, a prism signal to show that he has one even suit and three odds. South's bidding suggests six hearts, and he is known to have begun with three diamonds. Peeking through the prism, West works out that South's black suits are either two-two or four-zero. The crucial one, and the likely one in view of the bidding, is the latter. Worried about four spades and a void club in the closed hand, West comes up with the only safe play: A low club. South wins in dummy and discards a spade, but must still lose a spade trick.

The signaling helps West to work things out, although it is not essential here. The low club return is the indicated defense whatever South's distribution. If South has a singleton club, he will still have a spade loser. The dangerous plays for West are the club ace or a spade, both of which are fatal with the actual distribution.

NORTH			
♠ 743			
♥ 976			
♦ 3105			
♣ KQ104			
WEST			
♠ Q108			
♥ KQ			
♦ A842			
♣ A873			
EAST			
♠ 985			
♥ 952			
♦ 984			
♣ J8852			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A K J 2			
♥ A J 10 8 4 3			
♦ Q 7 3			
♣ A			

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 10 Dbl 20 Pass Pass 40 West leads the diamond king.

INTERNATIONAL

JAKARTA: Military Fights for Its Image

Continued from Page 1



Looters sifting Sunday through the debris of a Chinese-owned shop in Jakarta that was targeted by mobs.

sands of people and the wild outbreak of rioting. President B. J. Habibie said Saturday that he would take "firm action" to curb what he called subversive movements that threaten stability.

The protesters were supported by an unlikely ally, former President Suharto. "I resigned from my position to avoid bloodshed," Mr. Suharto was quoted by his half-brother, Probosutedjo, as saying. "Why does the government now cause bloodshed?"

He said Mr. Habibie's government should apologize and listen to the demands of the protesters. In a statement to the nation, however, Mr. Habibie took a tough line against the demonstrators, who had protested against a parliamentary session that he organized last week and had called for his resignation.

Later Saturday, in an echo of the riots that helped shake Mr. Suharto from office in May, residents of poor Jakarta neighborhoods attacked shopping malls, banks, car dealerships, police stations and Chinese-owned shops in a surge of looting and vandalism. But in contrast with the riots six months ago, troops and fire engines took action to quell the riots and douse the flames.

The Indonesian military is now at one of the most delicate moments in its history, its public image at an ebb because of its close association with former President Suharto and because of the past abuses that are now being made public.

Since Friday, calls have multiplied for the resignation of the armed forces chief, General Wiranto, despite his reputation as a moderate and reform-minded leader.

Things have not always been this way for Indonesia's proud and powerful armed forces. Since the founding of the nation in 1945, the military, known by its Indonesian acronym as ABRI, has played a dominant political, administrative and social role.

Under Mr. Suharto, this role was skewed to make the military the instrument of the repression with which he consolidated his power.

The military permeates society under a homegrown philosophy known as *dwi-fungsi*, or "dual function." Serving officers hold administrative posts from the highest to almost the lowest levels of society. They are ambassadors, corporate directors, provincial governors and cabinet ministers. Fully two-thirds of the 300,000 members of the military are assigned to civilian duties.

The current debate — one of the issues that had brought the demonstrators to the streets Friday — is over a reduction in the 75 seats that are allocated to the military in the 500-seat Parliament.

The attempts to reduce the military's civilian functions have become a key focus of the reforms of the post-Suharto era. Both General Wiranto and some of his senior officers have voiced their support for a retrenchment.

But reformers face resistance from middle-level officers who stand to lose opportunities for prestige and wealth, analysts say. Military officers also worry about the security of a society that they believe has been dependent on the armed forces for its stability and cohesion.

Some independent analysts agree that this time of transition could be a dangerous moment to remove the traditional underpinnings of stability.

CLINTON: President Takes Step Toward Closure With Settlement

Continued from Page 1

you doing to put distractions behind us?" a Clinton adviser said.

Some Republicans said that the deal made a presidential censure more likely.

"It probably frees up the president to be able to cop a more serious plea in the sense that he's now able to say that the basic, underlying cause for all the false statements is over," said Ben Ginsberg, an attorney and former counsel to the Republican National Committee. "He's going to use it as an offensive weapon to say all the charges that exist are about a case that no longer exists."

With the Jones case still hanging over him, Mr. Clinton faced potential problems. The case was dismissed by a U.S. District Court judge, Susan Webber Wright, in April but was still on appeal. Had it been reinstated, the effect would have been to reignite a matter that seemed to have been put to rest long ago.

At the same time, Mr. Clinton faced the possibility that Judge Wright or an

appellate court would conclude that he had lied in his January deposition before Mrs. Jones's lawyers. Judge Wright hinted at that possibility in a legal finding this year. A formal declaration would have given Republicans in Congress fresh ammunition to move forcefully against the president, but such a finding seems remote now that the case has been settled.

Grover Norquist, president of Americans for Tax Reform and a close ally of the outgoing speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, said Mr. Clinton and his lawyers "made the calculation that if they didn't pay, it was not going away."

If Mr. Clinton had not settled with Mrs. Jones, Mr. Norquist said, the harassment suit "just lays there for another 10 nights of news over the next six months." Remember what the president did. Remember how he treats women. They paid off to avoid the constant reminder.

Mr. Clinton's hopes for avoiding impeachment also may have been helped by two other developments: Mr. Starr's

referral to Congress of information relating to Mr. Clinton's alleged Oval Office encounter with a White House volunteer, Kathleen Willey, and the independent counsel's 15-count indictment against the former associate attorney general, Webster Hubbell, who had been Hillary Rodham Clinton's law partner in Arkansas.

Democrats and Republicans privately said the effect of those two moves could create a backlash against Mr. Starr as an unrelenting prosecutor who is doing whatever he can to damage the president. That is the argument the president's allies have made for months, even years. Some Republicans winced when they heard what Mr. Starr had done.

Compounding prospects for a quick resolution is the turmoil among House Republicans in the wake of the midterm elections. Mr. Gingrich's likely successor, Representative Bob Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, is not yet installed. Other leadership fights will not be resolved until this week.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Progress on Warming

The dogmatic divisions of the climate change debate are giving way to practical progress. The business community, united not so long ago against any measures to combat global warming, increasingly is playing a constructive role. Now developing countries, which also had maintained a defiant and unhelpful cohesion, are beginning to look for ways to cooperate and move forward, too. All of this makes it both more urgent, and more possible, for the United States to improve its record.

Human activity — driving cars, burning coal, manufacturing — produces carbon dioxide and other gases that increasingly are accumulating in the atmosphere. Most scientists now agree that this accumulation over time will alter the earth's climate, very likely with destructive consequences. Rapid warming, coastal flooding and more severe droughts and storms are some of the unpleasant possibilities. The case for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, without taking radical or impoverishing steps, is strong. Fortunately, many of the technologies that will prove useful to combat climate change have other benefits as well, in energy efficiency and pollution prevention.

Last week the United States and other nations sent representatives to a conference in Buenos Aires where they debated how to implement the Kyoto treaty, which commits industrialized nations to reduce their emissions over the coming decade. The task of dividing up the atmosphere, or responsibility for it, is understandably complex, not to be concluded in one or two

or five meetings. But the deliberations were gratifyingly businesslike and free of ideological posturing. Two courageous developing nations, Argentina and Kazakhstan, broke ranks to say that they, like the rich countries, will accept binding limits on gas emissions, although not in a way that will restrict their opportunities to prosper. Others, including Chile, Mexico and South Korea, are said to be considering comparable steps. Truculent oppositionists such as China, India and Saudi Arabia find themselves more isolated.

The Clinton administration last week signed the Kyoto treaty, a symbolic step intended to strengthen its international bargaining position. The U.S. Senate will not ratify the treaty, and the administration will not submit it, until more developing countries sign on. Rightly, Washington continues to lobby for rules that give each country maximum flexibility in deciding how to reach its target and that allow room for free market mechanisms to work.

But America's pleadings abroad will fail unless matched by progress at home; it after all remains the world's biggest source of greenhouse gases. One major advance would be legislation, such as that sponsored by Senators Mack, Chafee and Lieberman, to encourage early, voluntary action by U.S. companies. Congress so far has been mostly an impediment to progress. But the Just Say No caucus can no longer rely on a like-minded industry alliance as a crutch, nor on a recalcitrant developing world bloc as an excuse.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rethink Cuba Policy

Nearly 40 years after Fidel Castro came to power and a decade after the end of the Cold War, a reconsideration of U.S. policy toward Cuba is overdue. President Bill Clinton was recently given a surprising and irresistible invitation to do exactly that. It came from a bipartisan group of senators and an impressive roster of former Republican national security officials. He should respond promptly and positively.

Since the 1960s, Washington has prohibited Americans from trading with Cuba, investing in its economy and traveling there as ordinary tourists. In recent years, Washington has irritated U.S. allies by trying to punish their commerce with Cuba as well. None of this has noticeably diminished Mr. Castro's autocratic rule or advanced U.S. interests. Arguments justifying the embargo on the basis of his close military cooperation with the Soviet Union became obsolete a decade ago.

The United States should end its embargo at the earliest possible date and move toward normal diplomatic relations. Increasing the presence of American diplomats, business people and tourists on the island will make it easier to promote desperately needed

democratic change. But the 1996 Helms-Burton law makes it impossible to substantially ease the embargo without congressional approval. Any significant change in Cuba policy must include Congress as well.

The senators do not endorse specific new policies. Instead they urge Mr. Clinton to appoint a national commission to seek a new consensus. They recommend that it include foreign policy and human rights specialists, Cuban-Americans, business representatives and members of Congress.

Over time, the views of Cubans in the United States have become less monolithic. Opposition to Mr. Castro remains strong, but some younger Cuban-Americans question whether isolation is the best way to encourage democratic change. The presence of human rights leaders would assure that the concerns of Cuban political prisoners and opposition leaders are not overlooked.

With Mr. Castro past 70 and in uncertain health, Cubans have begun to look toward the political future. The United States should be trying to influence their debates constructively, not isolating itself on the sidelines.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Jones Settlement

The anomalous fact about the settlement on Friday between Bill Clinton and Paula Jones is that President Clinton has agreed to pay \$850,000 to settle a suit he had already won on summary judgment. His willingness to pay reflects the uncertainties of the appeals process, which could at any time dump the case back onto his list of active, as opposed to dormant, legal problems. His own corruption of evidence in the case rather complicates it both on appeal and, should he lose the appeal, at any trial he would then face. Perhaps more important, the president's willingness to settle reflects a desire, as the impeachment inquiry moves forward, to rid himself of one of the original sources of the trouble he is in. This, his camp apparently hopes, will make it easier to cut some kind of deal with those in Congress who will ultimately decide his fate.

There is, for Mrs. Jones, some vindication in all of this. Indeed, the mere recognition by the president that her appeal was sufficiently significant to justify his muddying the message sent by his clear district court victory is a nod, at some level, to the seriousness of her much derided claims.

On the other hand, Mr. Clinton has got a settlement that is more or less consistent with the one his lawyers have long claimed they were willing to negotiate. Mr. Clinton, believing that he has done nothing wrong, has always refused to apologize to Mrs. Jones, but his camp has made no secret of its

willingness to pay some money to get rid of the case. This deal requires no admission of wrongdoing from the president; it is a straight buyout. And in this respect it is Mrs. Jones, not Mr. Clinton, who made the larger concession. At earlier points in the litigation, she has claimed that she sought not chiefly money but the rehabilitation of her reputation. An apology with real admissions by the president, her side contended, must be a part of any settlement. That this deal lacks an apology, even a vaguely worded statement of the type that the parties had earlier discussed, is no small win for Mr. Clinton. Both sides, in other words, get to make plausible claims of winning this case.

The loser is the public. The Jones case traveled up and down the federal court ladder, spawning a major Supreme Court decision, an independent counsel probe and an impeachment proceeding. It remains to be seen how much damage to the American presidency will flow ultimately from whatever encounter Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Jones did or did not have in a Little Rock hotel. All this, it seems, over a relatively small amount of money and finally no grand principle on either side. If \$850,000 was all it took to get rid of this case, and neither Mr. Clinton nor Mrs. Jones really had to be proved right to be satisfied, it is beyond comprehension that this settlement took four and a half years to reach.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

So Saddam Backed Down, Which Is Just as Well

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Washington does well to accept Saddam Hussein's last-minute retreat before the threat of U.S. attack, whatever his well authenticated lack of trustworthiness. His concession is a dramatic victory for the United States, and a very serious humiliation for him, which may have serious consequences for his authority.

It should be accepted and exploited for its political effect in the Middle East, and inside Iraq.

Another reason why it should be accepted is that the alternative is unacceptable. Threats that work are fine. Threats that have to be carried out are something else.

Those who make war need to weigh their means against the result they expect to achieve. In the Iraq case, the two don't fit. The desired aim does not logically follow from the means to be employed. This has been called the "morning-after problem."

After a bombardment of Iraq that Washington said would be heavy, destroying industrial facilities and infrastructure connected with the possible production of mass destruction weapons, destroying the installations of elite forces and the security services, and involving unpredictably heavy ci-

vilian casualties — what would be the reasonably foreseeable results?

Whatever capacity Iraq still possesses in heavy engineering, adaptable to building missiles and heavy weapons, would undoubtedly be destroyed. But UN inspectors have already certified that the relevant capacity no longer exists. What remains, they say, is the possibility of concealed resources for creating lethal biological or chemical agents. Bombing offers no conclusive solution to that problem.

The gamble behind attacks on Saddam Hussein's security forces would be to undermine his rule and conceivably bring on a military coup. Unless Washington disposes of political allies inside Iraq qualitatively superior to those with which it previously has dealt, this is more likely to result from a climb-down by Saddam than from his defiance of the international community. Military attacks only solve military problems.

Rejection of Saddam's concession, followed by bombardment, would probably worsen a situation in which the United Nations and the United

States are demanding total political submission. He has now offered as close to total submission as one is likely to get in the real world.

If attacks follow, he may actually be strengthened by the international reaction, which is no longer as solidly in support of U.S. policy as it was before his latest letter to the United Nations.

Everyone acknowledges that a bombing campaign would kill the innocent, deepening the misery of ordinary people in an already crippled country. Although major Arab governments and Egypt have said that Saddam alone is responsible for what happens to Iraq, everyone also admits that there are likely to be explosive consequences elsewhere in the Middle East if U.S. bombardments take place.

U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen's tour of the Gulf region in early October met so much criticism and anger about the Iraq situation that he was compelled to make the first official American acknowledgment of "the suffering endured by the Iraqi people" because of sanctions.

It is also no help that the Israeli cabinet has just imposed new conditions on Israel's execution of the Wye Plantation agreement. Many in the re-

gion already believe that America is confronting Iraq on behalf of Israel.

In the years of nuclear deterrence, some American planners had recourse to the philosophical tradition concerning just war, which in its most influential formulation said that there had to be just cause, a reasonable expectation of obtaining the desired outcome, proportionate means, and minimal civilian casualties. In the present case for bombing Iraq, only the first of these demands of justice is clearly met.

The others are absent, although planners would try to minimize direct civilian casualties. The indirect casualties would come as ordinary Iraqis tried to survive in their broken country.

Meanwhile, American long-range planners are reported to be thinking seriously about reconciliation with Iran, and a future shift of U.S. commitments away from the troublesome Arab scene. They suggest a new U.S. alliance triad composed of Israel, Turkey and what they optimistically expect to become a liberalized Iran. Iran, the emirates and Saudi Arabia would then lose much of their interest for Washington. Thus does time march on.

International Herald Tribune
Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

India Should Be at the Top of Washington's Contact List

By Stanley A. Weiss

WASHINGTON — This has not been a very good year for those in Washington who want to focus on foreign policy issues. Congress, the White House and the media have been preoccupied with Monica Lewinsky and talk of impeachment. Now official attention has turned to the Republican leadership struggle.

There seem to be only two ways in which foreign affairs get attention these days. First, if there is an explosion — the nuclear variety in South Asia, terrorist attacks and U.S. retaliation in Central Asia and Africa, suicide bombings amid hopes for peace in the Middle East, or the on-again-off-again threats of military force against Saddam Hussein for flagrant violations of agreements.

The second way is if the subject is China, a country whose economic potential holds out the promise of enormous trade ties. Relations with China have become the sine qua non for an American president seeking to show that he is "presidential."

But if explosions and economic opportunities are what it

takes to get American attention, India should be at the top of the list. This new member of the nuclear club is also a potentially huge market for American goods and investments. Already the United States is India's largest trading partner, with about \$11 billion in two-way trade and, most importantly, investment. Both partners benefit.

America accounts for roughly 30 percent of all the foreign investment in India. Meanwhile, India, which has educated the world's second largest pool of scientists and engineers (after America's), invents more sophisticated software for American computer makers than any other country.

Yet when Madeleine Albright went to India last November, she was the first U.S. secretary of state to visit in 14 years. For one long period, the United States was not even represented by an ambassador. And the envoys it did name came and went quickly. Thomas Pickering, a popular ambassador in New Delhi, was pulled out in

1993 after less than a year. No American president has been to India since Jimmy Carter in 1978. President Bill Clinton flew over India last June to make his unprecedented nine-day tour of China.

Now he has scrubbed a long-planned, long-overdue trip to the subcontinent. One U.S. official, trying to explain this decision, said it was not cancellation as punishment for India's nuclear detonation but "postponement because of progress."

The comparison with China, a popular travel destination for U.S. presidents since Richard Nixon in 1972, is striking. India was the first country to call for global nuclear disarmament. And the Indian government has never sold missile or nuclear technology to anyone.

From 1974, when it first exploded an atomic device, to last May, when it came out of the closet with five underground explosions, it watched China conduct more than 40 nuclear tests.

India has not broken any international treaties, because it

never signed either the 1970 nonproliferation treaty or the 1996 test ban treaty.

China, however, has been the world's biggest proliferator of weapons of mass destruction. From 1987 until Mr. Clinton's recent summit meeting in Beijing, China repeatedly pledged not to sell nuclear and missile technology and equipment, went back on its word, and then agreed never again to do what it had already agreed never again to do.

Despite this record of repeatedly violating its international commitment under the nonproliferation treaty, China receives virtually unrestricted American high-technology exports and equipment that can be used for military purposes. So why not India?

India makes up almost a quarter of the world's population. What national security adviser Samuel Berger stated about China is also true about India: "You can't turn your back on a quarter of the world's population."

After testifying about proliferation, Karl Inderfurth, U.S.

assistant secretary of state for South Asia, recently told Congress: "The economic and commercial investment partnership our relationship should be the centerpiece of our relationship with India." The administration should follow up on those words by starting to treat India as one of the great powers that it is. President Clinton should visit, the sooner the better.

Meanwhile, Congress should remove the sanctions that prevent U.S. firms from providing India with much-needed help in replacing, or even managing, its aging, potentially dangerous nuclear power plants. The new Congress must then put aside some of its squabbles and develop a policy toward India commensurate with the country's growing importance.

Should it really take explosions to get noticed?

The writer is founder and chairman of Business Executives for National Security, an organization of U.S. business leaders. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

South African Thoughts on Race and Nuclear Weapons

By Geneva Overholser

WASHINGTON — "What is threatening the elephant?" the ambassador asks. The "elephant" being the United States. He answers: "The two issues the U.S. does not have a handle on are race relations and its multilateral relations. The U.S. is very weak in the world. It's strong economically. It's strong technologically. But it is weak in the world."

Franklin Sonn has been in Washington for four years. Next month he will return home to South Africa, where a historic election is coming in April. The first for the newly multiracial democracy in which the revered Nelson Mandela is not on the ballot.

Mr. Sonn is talking about lessons he learned. "When your host country is much stronger,

how can you win?" he asked himself on becoming ambassador. "You build friendship. You understand the other person's interests and understand your interests and try to bring those interests in line with each other. You also try to understand the weakness of your friend and support him there."

Since he sees American racial tensions as a weakness, he thinks that South Africa's experiences, blending a powerful white minority with a black majority newly in charge, can be helpful. "There's so little difference" between the two countries. Some of the problems we solve, some of the problems you solve. Some of the problems you solve, some of the problems

you don't. But we are always in each other's heads, and luckily in a productive way."

Mr. Sonn believes that blacks brought apartheid to the forefront of American consciousness because that tragedy played out on their ancestral continent. African-Americans, he says, feel about South Africa almost as if they were feeling about Israel — it's the home country, where their issues are brought to the fore and resolved.

Just as a concerned America helped South Africa, "to the degree that we settle our relationship with white people constructively, we will influence relations" in America. The elephant's other weakness, Mr. Sonn says, is a dupli-

cacious stance on nuclear weapons. America speaks for halting their spread and for building down existing arsenals, but its continued reliance on them undermines its words. "The nonaligned nations say, 'How can you be a nuclear nation and tell us to destroy our nuclear capacity?'"

When it comes to America's role in the world, he says: "If you don't get a grip on nuclear proliferation, everything else is threatened."

He acknowledges that it would be much harder for America to do what South Africa did, and give up nuclear weapons. "Everybody says the U.S. shouldn't be the policeman of the world. It is the policeman of the world. Somebody moves, and everybody says, 'Where's

the U.S.?' Still, he thinks that Americans must find a way to square actions with words — and also to heal racial wounds. "It doesn't matter how strong the U.S. is — it is internally threatened by race relations and externally threatened by nuclear proliferation."

His own country, for all its progress, faces enormous challenges. "We are not out of the woods yet." Whites under apartheid comprised "the wealthiest community in the world other than California and Sweden." The new nation's change was to "equalize what they have with the other 70 percent of the people — some of the poorest in the world, and do it peacefully." That is "a beck of a mandate and we've decided to do it with a free market."

It is much harder than anyone knew it would be. "Apartheid was a war on its own people. It was a society which turned against itself. We've done the political miracle. The economic policies are in place. Now we're tackling our social problems."

To Americans he says: "You're so endowed. So enormously gifted. The world sits out there as your challenge. If the world succeeds, you're going to be even more powerful. And if the world fails, you're not going to get any stronger than you are now."

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Real American Picture Isn't in Black and White

By Brent Staples

NEW YORK — The proof that Thomas Jefferson fathered a child with Sally Hemings has embarrassed historians who saw him as too noble for sex with a slave — and vindicated black descendants who knew all along that he was as lusty as anyone else.

Genetic tests have linked Jefferson to Hemings's final child, Eston, born in 1808. But even historians who defended Jefferson for decades are finding it hard to believe that he avoided Hemings while the two were young and vital and made her his lover only as he approached the grave. The emerging consensus is that the two became lovers earlier and that the affair went on longer than we yet know.

The first paradox was that Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence while enslaving others. The new paradox is that he produced a mixed-race child with a slave while maintaining that African-Americans were only marginally human and a threat to white racial integrity. Jefferson was notoriously self-deceptive. Even so, it is quite possible that he viewed the mulatto Sally Hemings not as black but as part of some middle category.

Racial distinctions that now seem etched in stone were fluid and hotly disputed in the slave South. As the recipient of America's first slaves, Virginia was first to encounter the confusions of miscegenation, which produced a class of people who were neither black nor white but could often live as

either, depending on preference and the needs of the moment. There were court battles galore to determine who was what.

Present-day America, obsessed with race, is blind to this complicated past. The fact is that racial distinctions are as shifting and arbitrary as they were when Sally met Tom.

The first slave ships sailed into Jamestown harbor in 1619. The Virginia criminal records show the first prosecution for interracial sex 10 years later, when a white man named Hugh Davis was forced to confess in church and was "soundly whipped before an assemblage of Negroes and others for abusing himself to the dishonor of God and the same of Christians by defiling his body in lying with a Negro."

But laws and public whippings were no check on lust across the color line. As slaves grew whiter and whiter, lawmakers scrambled for legal definitions to distinguish black from white.

The first laws in Virginia — widely copied elsewhere — defined anyone who was "one-fourth white or more" as a mulatto. The question of how much black blood one could have and be classified "white" was tactically avoided, for fear that "white" citizens with Negro ancestry would be dispossessed. The subject was especially tangled in South Carolina, particularly in Charleston, which had developed an enormous mi-

lato elite whose members were nearly as white and just as rich as anyone in the city. Early court records are filled with cases of fair-skinned people who were accused of being secretly mulatto but were later declared "white" by a judge and jury. Racial experts were called and family trees drawn, with the frequent result that no one could tell where the white family began and the black one ended.

In one case, the judge threw out the "expert" testimony and the blood theory of race, deciding that the plaintiff was indeed "white" because he had been well received in white society and had "commonly exercised the privileges of a white man."

Fearful that "whiteness" was being diluted and washed away, South Carolinians amended their constitution to ban intermarriage, keeping what they viewed as a sexual barrier between whites and African-Americans. The voters struck that long-ignored provision this month, but 38 percent of them wanted to keep it.

In fact, the sexual barrier between the races never really existed. As early as the 1700s, the clearest fact about slavery was the lightening of its skin. The trend continued until there were almost no blacks of strictly African descent. Thus, race-based identity is problematical at best, and genetically based theories of race and intellectual difference seem absurd.

The Hemings family was a

forerunner in racial ambiguity. Three of Sally's children dropped their "black" identities and lived as "whites." They had little choice, if they hoped to accumulate property and move unencumbered through society. But their journey shows that we Americans are more entangled in blood and aspiration than we generally care to acknowledge.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Selling a Kiss

ST. LOUIS — Miss Minnie Seligman, the beautiful actress who is well known in New York society, has consented to sell a kiss by auction at a Hebrew charity fair at the end of the month. She expects to realize \$1,000 as the result, and declares that the kiss will be well worth the money, but that the warmth of it will depend on the liberality and personality of the successful bidder. This unique offer has created some sensation.

1923: Cinema Rivalry

PARIS — French cinema interests are protesting to the Government against permitting American companies to film scenes in the historic châteaux at Versailles and Fontainebleau unless a majority of the stars and all the secondary roles are French. The opposition is directed against the film "The Af-

fair of the Queen's Necklace," in which Miss Tallmadge, Foreign Minister of Israel, told the United Nations that Israel will keep the Negev and that Jewish soldiers will fight "bloody battles" against any claimant of that southern Palestine desert. At the same time, he re-announced Israel's desire to hold an immediate peace conference with the Arab states.

1948: A Bloody War

PARIS — Moshe Shertok, Foreign Minister of Israel, told the United Nations that Israel will keep the Negev and that Jewish soldiers will fight "bloody battles" against any claimant of that southern Palestine desert. At the same time, he re-announced Israel's desire to hold an immediate peace conference with the Arab states.

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DO YOU LIVE IN THE U.K.?

INTERNATIONAL

Arafat Renews Pledge To Form Separate State

Netanyahu Sees 'Shadow' Over Wye Accord

The Associated Press
JERUSALEM — Despite U.S. efforts to carry out the Wye peace accord, threats to it escalated Sunday, with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, renewing a vow to declare a state in May and warning Israel, "Our rifle is ready."

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel countered that Mr. Arafat's threats to bypass negotiations and declare statehood cast a "very dark shadow" over the peace process.

On the West Bank, clashes broke out when soldiers moved on a group of Palestinians trying to prevent a bulldozer from beginning work on a road for Jewish settlers on confiscated land near

Bethlehem. About 30 soldiers beat back 20 protesters who responded with a hail of stones.

Soldiers then shot rubber bullets and tear gas into the crowd. Two Palestinians, including a lawmaker, Salah Tamari, were treated for tear gas inhalation, and one Israeli soldier was injured by a thrown rock.

The sharpening tension came as Dennis Ross, the U.S. special envoy, tried to get both sides to carry out the Wye River memorandum, which calls for a 13 percent Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank in exchange for stepped up Palestinian security measures.

Mr. Ross met with Israeli officials Sunday, and negotiators were scheduled to confer later in the day. He urged moving the debate off the airwaves and to the negotiating table.

"One thing that is key: It is always better for the two sides to talk to each other instead of at each other," Mr. Ross told reporters after meeting with Foreign Minister Ariel Sharon.

Mr. Sharon said Mr. Arafat's comments made it "difficult to conduct negotiations" and reiterated that Israel would "annex" the areas of the West Bank that it holds if Mr. Arafat announced the creation of a state.

Palestinian officials indicated that Mr. Arafat's strong language came in response to Israeli annexation threats and as a result of the delay in carrying out the withdrawal agreement. The first pullback had been slated for Monday, but Israel said it would be delayed for several days.

Speaking to members of his Fatah faction in the West Bank town of Ramallah, Mr. Arafat said: "Our rifle is ready, and we are ready to use it if they try to delay us from praying at Al Aqsa," the



A Palestinian girl scout marching Sunday in Nablus in support of Yasser Arafat, carrying a balloon with the image of the Palestinian leader.

holiest mosque in Jerusalem.

Defying Israel and the United States, which have urged him to drop the statehood demand, Mr. Arafat said, "We will declare our state on the 4th of May next year. This is our right."

Mr. Netanyahu told reporters that Mr. Arafat's threats were undermining diplomatic progress made since a peace accord was signed in Oslo in 1993. "This endangers the entire Oslo agreement and casts a very dark shadow over the Wye agreement, as well," he said.

Speaking in a radio address broadcast Sunday, Mr. Arafat sought to allay Israeli fears of an independent Palestinian state, saying it would be the "bridge of love and peace."

In a 30-minute broadcast on the official Voice of Palestine, Mr. Arafat coupled his appeal with a warning to

Islamic militants that he would not tolerate interference.

"We are not going to allow anyone to attack our dream and to destroy our Palestinian national project," he said, adding that anti-Israel attacks now would provide Israel with an excuse to back out of the agreement to hand over land.

Following recent attacks attributed to Palestinian militants on an Israeli school bus and a Jerusalem market, Mr. Netanyahu delayed the timetable for the land-for-security arrangement.

On Sunday, David Bar-Ilan, an Israeli government spokesman, said Mr. Netanyahu had informed Mr. Arafat in a telephone call that there would be a further delay, pending approval of the accord in the Knesset, expected Tuesday.

Firms Put Off Decision On Caspian Oil Pipeline

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BAKU, Azerbaijan — Buffeted by political and economic pressures, oil companies drilling in the Caspian Sea are postponing their much-awaited decision on where to lay their main export pipeline.

The oil consortium canceled a meeting scheduled for Thursday at which members were to discuss pipeline routes. No date for another meeting was announced.

The Clinton administration is lobbying intensely for a route across Turkey that would favor U.S. interests. Russia and Iran have proposed routes of their own. This heavy political crossfire, coupled with low oil prices and uncertainty about how much oil lies beneath the Caspian, has made the companies reluctant to choose.

Under a 1994 contract between Azerbaijan and 11 foreign companies, including four from the United States, the companies were to have chosen an export route by last month. When that deadline passed, executives said they would probably decide in November, but now that seems unlikely.

"We don't have a deadline for a decision," said Pamela Mounter, spokeswoman for the consortium. "There are a lot of meetings going on with governments and organizations. This is a pipeline for the long term, and it's much too important to be rushed into."

Diplomats and oil executives said the postponement would give Turkey time to improve its offer to the companies. U.S. officials are urging Ankara to offer subsidies big enough to close what oil executives call the "billion-dollar gap" between the cost of the Turkish route and others.

The postponement also reflects oil executives' hopes that U.S. policy toward Iran could change, making a pipeline through the Islamic republic possible.

"The companies never say it publicly, but they are very much hoping that if they wait long enough, they will be able to build their pipeline through Iran, which is the route most of them favor," a European ambassador said. "So the decision that is supposed to be coming soon may well be no decision at all."

Richard Shelby, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, visited Azerbaijan last week and said that he fervently hoped for an improvement in Iranian-U.S. relations that would make a pipeline there possible.

"That would be the cheapest and the shortest route," the Alabama Republican said. "I'd like to see it happen. Lots of us in Congress would like to see relations with Iran improve tremendously."

"I hope there will be a thaw, a real one," he said. "We'd go the first mile and probably the last mile. But the other side has to meet us. Iran has to show that it can be relied on as far as controlling terrorism and other things that would help strengthen the family of nations."

The outcome of the pipeline contest, which is being closely followed in many capitals, could hinge in part on whether a second oil consortium strikes it rich in a promising Caspian field called Shah Deniz. The Shah Deniz consortium does not include any U.S. companies, so it would be free to support a pipeline through Iran.

Geological data suggest that Shah Deniz could be a very rich field, but results of the first test drilling will not be known until early next year. If they confirm high estimates, the pipeline picture could change suddenly.

Edwige Fenech, 91, French Actress, Dies

Agence France-Press

NANTES, France — The French actress Edwige Fenech, 91, died Friday of pulmonary and cardiac complications. She was said to have been shaken by the death Nov. 8 of Jean Marais, 84, the French film star of the 1940s and 1950s and stage actor. The two appeared together several times, both on the stage and in films.

Miss Fenech's last public performance was a one-woman show performed in Nantes and Paris in 1992 and 1993, for which she won the Moliere award for best actress.

Born Caroline Cunati, she appeared in vaudeville and the Comedie Francaise, and her film career spanned the decades from the 1930s into the 1970s. Her appearance, nude, in the 1935 "L'Heretique Borgia" caused a sensation.

Quentin Crewe, 72, Author

LONDON (AP) — Quentin Crewe, 72, a wheelchair traveler who wrote books on his expeditions to the Sahara, South America and the Caribbean, died Saturday in Chipping Norton, England, on his birthday. The cause of death was not given.

Though crippled by muscular dystrophy since childhood, Mr. Crewe worked for various London newspapers, initially as a gossip columnist but later as a critic of films and restaurants.

His book "Great Chefs of France" was published in 1978 and "Quentin Crewe's International Pocket Food Book" in 1980.

French Aide Backs 'Illegals'

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French environment minister appealed to the government Sunday to give residency permits to illegal immigrants, saying it was a "humane solution" to the problem.

Dominique Voynet spoke at a national assembly of her Greens party two days after police ended a 73-day sit-in by illegal immigrants who were demanding that the government reconsider their residency permits.

While it has legalized the status of about 76,000 illegal immigrants, the government has rejected residency requests for more than 64,000 others. The far-right National Front, which blames immigrants for high unemployment, says it is too soft on the issue.

BRIEFLY

Clash at Farm In Zimbabwe

ARCTURUS, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's land reform program appeared Sunday to be heading toward anarchy as more white-owned land was occupied by black villagers and some farmers came under siege.

A white farmer in Arcturus, about 50 kilometers north-east of Harare, asserted Sunday that several of his workers had been beaten and briefly held captive by villagers who have surrounded his property.

One of the workers reportedly had to seek medical attention. The two-week standoff, involving up to 200 villagers, continued as a farmers' leader said that talks with the government of President Robert Mugabe had reached an impasse. (AP)

Cyprus Details Spy Charges

LARNACA, Cyprus — Two Israelis arrested on suspicion of spying had placed a telephone call to an intelligence institute in Tel Aviv just before being seized, a police prosecutor said in court Sunday.

The court ordered the two held for another five days after the prosecutor, Andreas Naum, said he needed the time to finish investigating "a very serious case of spying."

The Israeli daily Ha'aretz reported last week that the two men, arrested on Nov. 7, were agents of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, and that they were part of an intelligence operation near the fishing port of Ziyi. The two men have denied that they are spies. (AP)

Foes of Taleban Claim a Victory

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Afghan opposition forces loyal to Ahmed Shah Masoud said Sunday that they had seized a key township in northern Afghanistan from the Taleban militia.

A spokesman for Mr. Masoud said opposition forces had taken control of Nahrin township, in Baghlan Province, on Saturday night. (Reuters)

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مكتبة من الأصل

EUROPE

Kosovo Clan's Massacre Stands as Gruesome Evidence of Serb Revenge

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

GORNJE OBRINJE, Yugoslavia — Some of the closest combat in the half year of the Kosovo conflict, to the point of fighting from room to room and floor to floor, occurred near this village six weeks ago, in the days before 21 women, children and elderly members of the Delijaj clan were massacred by Serbian forces, their mutilated bodies left strewn on the forest floor.

Based on statements by surviving family members, ethnic Albanian separatist forces and official Serbian information, a story emerges of fierce guerrilla resistance to an onslaught by Serbian tanks, artillery and infantry.

The Serbian forces fighting here appear to have suffered unusually heavy losses and, after the guerrillas finally fled, took revenge against the civilians, shooting women and children at close range as they tried to run away from their pursuers.

According to relatives who found the bodies, Pajazit Delijaj, 65, was decapitated, his brain left on display on the ground. Hava Delijaj, 65, was shot and one of her feet cut with a knife so that it hung by a thread of skin. Young women and children who had run a few hundred meters up a rocky path were mowed down.

Miraculously, a 6-week-old baby, Džurije, was found by her father alive in the clasp of her dead mother, Lumnije, 30, more than 24 hours after the killings.

"Blood was in her mouth and her mother's hand on the baby," said Imer Delijaj, the father, an avowed member of the Kosovo Liberation Army, the ethnic Albanian guerrilla force, who returned in uniform to discover the bodies.

Several members of the Delijaj clan survived. Zejnilje Delijaj, 39, who had cooked for the guerrillas at the family compound when they returned from fighting in the days before the massacre, recalled how she fled, crawling, falling,

'I was smoking a cigarette when a grenade fell on the roof and from a hole in the gate I saw soldiers coming. They were in brown army uniforms, had huge knives or small axes.'

running and hiding in the woods as the Serbs shot at her.

"I could feel the dirt hitting me from the impact of the bullets," she said in an interview, her nose still bloodied from what she said was a heavy fall during her flight. "First it was machine guns, then grenades, then cannon," she said. "Every time I moved and they heard leaves rustling, they shot."

The massacre of the Delijajs, whose forebears settled in the Drenica Valley about 150 years ago, was not the first in the conflict that ravaged the Serbian province between March and October and has now lull into an uneasy truce. Indeed, the conflict between Serbian forces bent on keeping Kosovo in Serbia

and guerrillas fighting for the independence of its heavily ethnic Albanian population first drew international attention with the massacre of the Jasari clan in early March by Serbian units at Prekaz, in central Kosovo.

But the killing of the Delijajs, ranging from the paralyzed patriarch, Fazil, 94, who was burned in his bed, to the slaughter of Valmir, 18 months, who was found shot, is the most thoroughly documented so far. Human Rights Watch, a New York-based group, believes the knowledge gathered so far increases the possibility of prosecutions by the United Nations war crimes tribunal in The Hague.

The Hague's prosecutors could also

draw on the observations of diplomats, human rights monitors and reporters who saw the bodies scattered in the ravine where the victims were killed before they were buried in shallow graves in the clan's nearby compound. In other Kosovo massacres, bodies had been moved from the sites before they were seen by independent observers.

Further, family members who survived the assault have described what they saw and the circumstances in the hills and valleys around Obrinje as the Serbs pushed forward early Saturday morning, Sept. 26, from their headquarters at Likovac, north of Gornje Obrinje.

By then, the Albanian guerrillas had fled the area around the Delijaj compound, dispersing after what a senior commander of the Kosovo Liberation Army, Naim Maloku, termed particularly fierce combat with the Serbs. In the days before Sept. 26, he said, the guerrillas, caught in a Serbian pincer move-

ment, had decided to fight rather than surrender. The fighting, sometimes house to house, even room to room, took an unusually heavy toll among the Serbs, said Mr. Maloku, a former officer in the Yugoslav Army. He said he believed that it was those deaths the Serbs avenged with the massacre of the Delijajs.

In other major attacks during the conflict, the guerrillas generally found an escape hatch. In Obrinje, led by another former officer of the Yugoslav Army whom Mr. Maloku declined to name, the guerrillas fought, using land mines and rocket-propelled grenades.

Mr. Maloku said he knew from a report made by rebel headquarters that at least 47 Serbian soldiers and police officers were killed in the fighting between here and Bajince, 5 kilometers east. "We took weapons from 47 Serbs," he said.

The state-controlled Serbian media center in Kosovo's capital, Pristina, said 10 Serbian police officers were killed in the fighting, including five reservists who died when their vehicle hit an anti-tank mine on Sept. 25. The announcement of 10 Serbs killed in one action is unusually high.

The practice of taking violent revenge is a time-honored tradition in the Balkans. From 1991 to 1995, in the wars in Croatia and Bosnia, Serbs, Croats and, to a far lesser extent, the main victims, the Muslims, avenged World War II massacres and new blood feuds, driven into killing by leaders who exploited old conflicts to carve new fiefs for themselves as the old, Communist Yugoslavia collapsed.

In this case, it appears, Serbian vengeance was visited upon the Delijajs. Survivors of the clan said they had feared an assault on their collection of mud and brick homes lining a rocky dirt track directly opposite the village of Likovac, the Serbs' base just a kilometer away.

The Serbs had pushed the rebels out of Likovac in August and the guerrillas had established new headquarters around Bajince, 10 kilometers east of Obrinje. As the Serbs swept down from the nearby Cicavica Mountains, and up from the road that runs from Pristina to Kлина, it was clear that Obrinje would be a target.

Most women and children in the area had moved into Apple Valley, where more than 10,000 refugees had gathered outdoors, seeking safety in numbers.

But Imer Delijaj, 38, said he decided that the ravine below his family compound would be a better hiding place. He said he believed the women, children and elderly would be spared if the Serbs found them.

As the Serbs approached on foot the Saturday morning of the massacre, the last person to flee the compound itself was Bashkim Delijaj, 21, the youngest son of 94-year-old Fazil. Bashkim Delijaj said he had stayed behind to look after his bedridden father.

"The shelling started again at 7 A.M. on Saturday and I saw a tank convoy approaching, with infantry behind the tanks," Bashkim Delijaj recalled in an interview. "I was smoking a cigarette when a grenade fell on the roof and from a hole in the gate I saw soldiers coming from about 30 meters away. They were in brown army uniforms, had huge knives or small axes. Many had beards."

Bashkim Delijaj said he was unable to carry his father to safety, and did not have the courage to tell him what was happening. "I told him I was getting the animals out of the barn," he said.

He said he ran, hid, ran some more, and eventually received shelter from a farmer, all the time hearing shooting and shelling.

When the firing had died down Monday morning, he returned to the compound and ran into his father, still wearing his guerrilla uniform. They went to one of the houses and found Imer Delijaj's brother, Adem, 33, shot dead, his body sprawled on the ground in the rain, and the burned torso of Fazil.

A No-Show, Clinton Risks Annoying Asian Allies

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

ABOARD AIR FORCE TWO OVER THE PACIFIC — As Vice President Al Gore flew to Malaysia on Sunday to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, U.S. officials acknowledged that President Bill Clinton's absence from the meeting was "unfortunate," but they vowed that the vice president would convey a strong U.S. desire to help lead the crisis-stricken region out from its economic difficulties.

Mr. Gore's trip marks the second time he has stood in for Mr. Clinton at the annual leaders' meeting of the 21-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Mr. Clinton's decision to stay behind to monitor the confrontation with Iraq risks annoying the Asians, U.S. officials acknowledged, not least because Mr. Clinton himself proposed holding the summit talks annually when he was the host at the first one, in Seattle in 1993.

A senior administration official traveling with Mr. Gore said that even though Mr. Clinton could not attend the APEC meeting, "the vice president will, in a very personal way, present what the president would have said."

"It will not be a mechanical thing," the official said. "The Asians will have an interlocutor whom they know and is deeply involved in making policy, and is uniquely qualified to speak for the president."

Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon of the Philippines called Mr. Clinton's cancellation "unfortunate."

"It would have shown greater U.S. commitment to the Asia-Pacific," Reuters quoted him as saying. Asked how Mr. Clinton's absence would affect the summit talks, Mr. Siazon said, "There's a symbolic difference." He added that the United States has "the biggest economy, after all."

The last time Mr. Gore went in Mr. Clinton's stead to an APEC leaders' meeting was during the U.S. government shutdown in 1995. Although many of the attendees at that meeting, which was held in Japan, said they understood the president's decision, others complained that his failure to show up betrayed a lack of genuine concern about Asia.

This time, the impact of Mr. Clinton's absence may not be clear for some time, until Asians have had a chance to judge whether it was truly necessary for him to oversee the Iraq situation.

But if their feelings are bruised, the upshot could be even more detrimental than in the case of the 1995 meeting, because one of the main goals for the United States at the meeting this year is to help lift the spirits of Asian countries that are following the painful prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund, especially Thailand and South Korea.

The president was planning to use his high profile to convey the message that the struggling Asian nations' perseverance was appreciated and that their financial woes appeared to have bottomed out.

Mr. Clinton is still scheduled to visit Korea and Japan this week, and if he is able to do so, that would presumably mitigate any damage to Asian sensibilities.

Another potential problem is that if the Asians are miffed, Mr. Gore may have a difficult time persuading the group, which operates by consensus, to accept the U.S. position on the various issues being discussed at the meeting, notably a trade-opening initiative that Washington is pushing over Japanese resistance. But officials traveling with Mr. Gore maintained that there would be little or no impact on the substantive results of the meeting.

They also contended that Asians were well aware of Washington's deep concern for their plight, citing a number of speeches that Mr. Clinton has made and initiatives he has begun in recent weeks to address the crisis.

"The only thing missing from the field is the president's body, which unfortunately couldn't be here because of circumstances elsewhere," the senior U.S. official said. "But his leadership and his influence will be present."

Mr. Gore flew on the wide-body jet normally used by Mr. Clinton as Air Force One, but the plane was officially dubbed Air Force Two for this trip, because only planes carrying the president go under the name Air Force One.



A man walking Sunday among tanks wrecked in the Gulf War and gathered in a "graveyard" near Kuwait City.

POLICY: UN Weapons Inspections Could Be Casualty of Crisis

Continued from Page 1

the privileges of a conquering power even though President George Bush chose not to topple Mr. Saddam.

Much to the commission's chagrin, even its strongest government sponsors are beginning to speak of it in the past tense. Clinton administration officials may not be so blunt as Senator Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, who described the commission as "toast," but one spoke of "a post-Unscom world" and another described the arms panel as "an effective instrument for seven years that may have outlived its effectiveness."

A European diplomat echoed the American assessment. "Disarming Iraq against its will without occupying the country was at the root of the problem Unscom faced," he said. "Had the coalition walked to Baghdad and replaced the government, we could have concluded Unscom's mission in a matter of months. Because we are not occupying the country, and because the resolutions of the United Nations all mention the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, we have been of the view all along that we can dismantle those weapons only if there is a degree of Iraqi cooperation."

A second decline, which began to influence U.S. decision-making more than a year ago, is the passage of a historical high point of American influence in the Middle East. While still "an unrivaled power" in the region, as one senior policymaker put it, the United States no longer can count on "the Pax Americana" that prevailed since the Gulf War.

The U.S. supremacy that began the long cat-and-mouse game with Iraq arose from a unique confluence of favorable events. The aura of invincible American might, cultivated by the video-mind briefers of the Gulf War, faded with the ambiguous results of lesser skirmishes since. Russia's return to the region — as arms supplier, debt collector and diplomatic force — revived some of the great power competition that had disappeared with the Soviet Union's collapse. And despite the Oct. 23 Israeli-Palestinian accord, the momentum of America's role as regional peace broker is diminished from the heady period of the 1991 Madrid summit meeting and the breakthrough deals of 1993-95 with Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Even so, the U.S. position is improved for the moment in comparison to last winter's similar crisis with Iraq.

"We've given the diplomatic approach a great deal of time to play out," muting French and Russian criticism, said a White House official. Expansion of the oil-for-food program to \$10.5 billion a year, with UN control over Iraqi expenditures, "takes away the humanitarian card he was trying to play last year." With the Wye River Israeli-Palestinian accord, "no one can criticize us for not having made an extraordinary effort to bring about resumption of the peace process."

All that made this a good time, by the administration's reckoning, to reconcile U.S. ends and means in the region without damaging American credibility or that of the UN Security Council.

President Bill Clinton's spokesmen cast the administration's war aims in virtually self-executing terms. The bombs and missiles were bound to do some damage to Iraq, and little more was required to reach an objective described by the secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, as degrading Mr. Saddam's "capacity to develop and deliver weapons of mass destruction" and "his ability to threaten his neighbors."

The primary strategic interest of the United States, officials said, remains to

prevent the Baghdad regime from posing again — as it did when it invaded Kuwait in August 1990 — a threat to the Arabian Peninsula, the world's major petroleum resource.

Measured by conventional forces, the administration makes a convincing case that it has that objective well in hand. The destruction of the Gulf War and the \$120 billion in lost revenues of the oil embargo have left Iraq's army far from its putative status — as the Bush administration declared it — as the fourth-largest in the world.

Anthony Cordesman, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, estimates that Iraq would have had to import \$12 billion in arms since 1991 merely to sustain the diminished armed forces Mr. Saddam had after the rout suffered in Kuwait. To sustain Iraq's prewar levels, Mr. Cordesman estimates, it would have had to import nearly \$48 billion in arms.

As Iraq's army and air force declined, the United States built a peacetime military force in the region — even apart from the buildup under way now — that is far more powerful than before.

When Iraq invaded Kuwait, there were three U.S. ships in the Gulf and no American warplanes or heavy equipment nearby. Today the U.S. Army maintains enough Abrams tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles in Kuwait and Qatar to equip a full armored division, lacking only soldiers, who can fly in within days. The air force keeps combat aircraft in Saudi Arabia, southern Turkey, Bahrain and Kuwait, along with spare parts, munitions and hangar space.

And if their feelings are bruised, the upshot could be even more detrimental than in the case of the 1995 meeting, because one of the main goals for the United States at the meeting this year is to help lift the spirits of Asian countries that are following the painful prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund, especially Thailand and South Korea.

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for many more. The navy maintains a near year-round presence of an aircraft carrier battle group.

Missing from the administration's public case, as it contemplates a neutered Special Commission, is an explanation of how to replace the UN panel in the effort to suppress Iraq's non-conventional weapons.

Mrs. Albright said on television, in reference to Mr. Saddam: "I believe that he wishes to remain a regional power and that he believes that his power is based on having these horrendous weapons."

But as her spokesman, James Rubin, noted, "We have very clearly not said that we thought the use of force, if it occurred, could eliminate the threat of weapons of mass destruction. We've said it could degrade that threat."

Iraq's aims, should it trigger the American attack, would be to pay the one-time price of final freedom from the UN inspectors and resume control of its own decisions on special weapons.

That would strengthen the oil embargo for a time, according to French and Russian diplomats who previously worked to ease it, but Mr. Saddam could rationally suppose that the embargo would not end soon formally in any case. Despite strong efforts by Paris and Moscow to offer favorable terms for a "comprehensive review" of Iraqi compliance with UN demands, the United States managed to insert language in the Oct. 30 offer that tied the lifting of sanctions not only to Iraq's disarmament but also to the return of Kuwaiti prisoners and property and the end of ill treatment of Kurdish and Shiite populations.

IRAQ: U.S. Raids Canceled

Continued from Page 1

Baghdad offered, at the last possible moment, to submit to inspections by UN weapons inspectors.

B-52 bombers, armed with cruise missiles, were already in the air when the stand-down order came. The Washington Post reported, "It was close." Defense Secretary William Cohen said Sunday, "and I would say very close."

British warplanes, too, had been ordered to attack. Prime Minister Tony Blair said. Next time, he said, "there will be no warning whatsoever."

"Saddam is now trapped," a spokesman for the prime minister said. "One false move and he can be hit legitimately, and with the kind of international support that would not have been the case before this." Reuters reported.

As the crisis evolved, the president canceled a trip to Malaysia for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, sending Vice President Al Gore in his place. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright cut short an APEC appearance to return to Washington.

Mr. Clinton spent much of the weekend, including most of Sunday night, in consultation with his national security team. He said he had accepted Iraq's assurances only after it dropped several conditions that would have sharply limited the role of the UN inspection teams.

A first letter from Iraq had "more holes than Swiss cheese," Mr. Berger said. Iraq subsequently sent "two very clear letters," Mr. Berger said Sunday, rescinding its actions of August and October blocking inspections by the UN Special Commission teams.

The Iraqi ambassador to the United Nations, Nizar Hamdoon, said Sunday that Mr. Saddam had halted cooperation with the arms inspectors out of frustration over UN sanctions, which have taken a heavy toll since they were imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. He added on NBC, "We have decided to give it a chance because peace, stability, preventing war, I think, is a noble goal."

Mr. Clinton said that the peaceful resolution finally agreed on was "the best outcome" to the crisis.

But his course was met skeptically by some U.S. conservatives, who have called for forceful action and even Mr. Saddam's overthrow. Many of them view Mr. Saddam as a man who has skillfully seized on any weakness in Washington and discord among UN Security Council members to humiliate the West, undercut U.S. credibility, and wear down international opposition.

Mr. Clinton anticipated such criticism in his comments. "This is not a question of faith," he said, adding that the Iraqi assurances would soon be tested. "This is a question of action."

RUSSIA: Search for Scapegoats Unleashes Ethnic Hatred

Continued from Page 1

that I personally burned down the homes of Turks because of their outrageous behavior? Even if I didn't, I have 44,000 Cossacks at my command who would."

Mr. Kondratenko, for his part, has chosen a more distant scapegoat, albeit one historically favored by Russian nationalists. Like his fellow anti-Semites in Moscow, whose recent diatribes have set off a national scandal, Mr. Kondratenko attacks what he calls "yids" with total impunity, despite laws that forbid the fomenting of racist hatred.

The local Jewish population, now only 1,500 after a decade of steady emigration to Israel, fears that unless someone steps in to halt the governor's rantings about Zionist plots, the words will spread to action.

"Now, we don't feel anything — not at work, in the schools or on the streets," said Alexander Kaplan, deputy head of Shalom, a cultural organization. "But these things happen in stages. German nationalism started 15 years before Hitler came to power."

At the heart of Mr. Kondratenko's conspiracy theory are the prominent positions held by a number of Russian Jews, some of whom were architects of Russia's recent economic changes, others the so-called oligarchs who have amassed fortunes and political influence since the fall of Communism.

Two weeks ago, at a local ceremony marking the 80th anniversary of the now-defunct Communist Youth League, Mr. Kondratenko let loose again. "Why haven't we revolted against that scum, a bunch of people for whom Russia, Russians, patriotism, the land of Russia is something alien?" he said.

Mr. Kondratenko's stated convictions are shared by members of his team, which was elected by more than 80 percent of the vote in a region of 5 million people. If nothing else, their shared conspiracy theory — rooted in czarist-era paranoia about imagined Judeo-Masonic cults and Communist-era labeling of Jews as a distinct nationality — serves as a simplifying explanation of why one of the richest agricultural regions in Russia has suffered so badly during Russia's seven-year experiment with economic reform.

"What is the result of Zionism?" asked Deputy Governor Nikolai Kharchenko. "The result is the collapse of Russia. Native Russians never would have

allowed all these reforms to happen. Of course, it was coordinated."

The litany of economic failure is echoed across much of Russia. Industry is in a slump and agricultural production has dropped so low that the Krasnodar government, fearing more hardship this winter, has taken the legally dubious step of blocking farmers who have not paid back credits to the local government from "exporting" their grain beyond the region's borders.

The region also feels the strain of the migrations that began in the late 1980s as the Soviet Union was collapsing. By official reckoning, about half a million new residents, most of them ethnic Russians, have moved here, drawn by Krasnodar's moderate climate and its rich black earth.

To stem the influx, the region has instituted stringent residency requirements, skirting a recent ruling by the Constitutional Court of Russia that bars residency permits within the Russian Federation.

Various nationalities here have fallen under varying sets of rules: ethnic Russians, for instance, can be registered provided they find a place to live — a requirement that tens of thousands of ethnic Russian refugees from the war in Chechnya say they do not have the cash to meet.

Of all the groups that have drifted into Krasnodar in the last decade, the Meskhetian Turks are the most unfortunate. Deported en masse from their homes in Soviet Georgia by Stalin during World War II, they were deposited in Central Asia where, in 1989, they were forced to flee from a pogrom by Uzbek nationalists. Russia has pressed Georgia to take them back, but it has refused.

As one of the 13,000 Meskhetian Turks in Krasnodar, Tamal Miradov is a regular target for local police and Cossack vigilantes. Without Russian citizenship, or permanent residence, he cannot find work and cannot even legally sell the house he bought when he moved here nine years ago. To keep his documents every 45 days at a cost of 180 rubles (\$12), or pay a fine of 400 rubles each time he is caught by police as a Cossack patrol.

"They don't let us go, they don't let us stay," said Mr. Miradov. "If I see the police, or the Cossacks, I have to hide."



IT'S A BIRDY, IT'S A PLANE — A woman urging a companion to photograph jets flying over the China International Aviation and Aerospace exhibition in Zhuhai on Sunday.

HEALTH/SCIENCE

A Trail of Treasure and Tragedy Shipwreck Hunters Search the Great Lakes

By Pam Belluck
New York Times Service

BOARD THE OBSESSION
TOO, off Port Austin, Michigan. — Something was down there, under the cold, steel blue waters of Lake Huron, just off the Thumb of Michigan, but David Trotter wasn't sure what he had found.

The sophisticated sonar scanner he had onboard told him it had to be a shipwreck, but which ship was it? And what was its story?

Mr. Trotter and his men were determined to find out. Day after day, they dove nearly 200 feet beneath the surface. Because of the underwater pressure and a finite supply of air, they are able to stay on the bottom for only about 20 minutes of each day's dive.

They would often become disoriented, enveloped in nitrogen narcosis, a kind of mental haze that afflicts deep-water divers. Many times, they could not see more than three feet in the turgid darkness. Their fluttering legs kicked up swirls of silt that made visibility even worse.

It is perilous, obsessive business, searching for shipwrecks, but long before Titanic mania, it was Mr. Trotter's passion. Mr. Trotter, 57, is the most prolific shipwreck hunter in the Great Lakes.

Over the last 22 years, he has found nearly 70 ship skeletons in Lake Huron, Lake Superior, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. They are steamers, tug boats and schooners, work boats that carried people and provisions, grain and coal and lumber across the Great Lakes frontier, building the cities and prairies of the Midwest.

Some 3,000 or more perished in savage storms, and of those that did not smash on rocks or surface in shallow water, there are probably 200 still left to find.

Mr. Trotter and his men are not in it for money. By law, everything they find belongs to the state and by conviction,

they are scrupulous about leaving things where they found them, although they will sometimes move a lantern or a piece of porcelain around to make it easier to photograph.

"If you take things, it won't look like a wreck anymore," said Mr. Trotter, a retired executive of the Ford Motor Co.'s credit division who has bankrolled thousands of dollars worth of equipment for the rest of the crew, most of them young men who work blue-collar jobs.

Indeed, Mr. Trotter does not always disclose the location of the shipwrecks he has found for fear that recreational divers and artifact hunters will disturb them. He prefers to photograph and videotape the wrecks and exhibit his findings.

But his track record for sniffing out long-elusive shipwrecks is so well established that opportunistic entrepreneurs often try to follow his tracks. At least once this summer, Mr. Trotter and his crew were "jammed" by a charter boat trying to steal their newest find and make money taking divers to the site.

"They try to see where you go when you leave the harbor," Mr. Trotter said. Sometimes, he said, boats will run up on the Obsession Too while it hovers over a shipwreck site and quickly record the navigation coordinates so they can come back later and find the wreck.

Because of such scavengers, Mr. Trotter and other principled wreck-hunters have irritated archaeologists, who consider them self-indulgent.

"Once a wreck is found, bad things start happening to it, stuff starts disappearing," said John Halsey, Michigan's state archaeologist. "There's no pressing need for more shipwrecks to be found. There's not enough documented about the shipwrecks that have already been found."

But Mr. Trotter and his crew do it for the adventure, the romance, the risk.

"You know, we're just simple people and to be the first one to see one of these things is pretty spectacular," said Rocky Arsenault, 41, a tool and die

maker for Ford. "It's kept me out of a lot of trouble. To do something like this, you can't drink too much, you can't take drugs. And you don't need to pinch yourself to see if you're living."

And they do it for the history. "You think about the people and what it must have been like, the death," said Mr. Trotter, who lives in the Detroit suburb of Canton. "This is like swimming back into time. You're with that ship and you're as close to what happened as anyone can ever be."

Mr. Trotter, who says he was inspired by Jacques Cousteau, has spent years poring through maritime archives and yellowing newspapers to learn about each drowned ship, what it was carrying, who died. For 15 years, his Holy Grail was the *Minnedosa*, a four-masted schooner nearly the length of a football field, and when he finally found it in 1993 in Lake Huron, he wouldn't say its name because "I felt it was a damn lie."

The cold, fresh water of the lakes is a marvelous preservative, so words can still be read on a ship's name board and cargo remains remarkably recognizable.

EACH spring, Mr. Trotter begins the hunt aboard his aluminum boat, a 32-foot Mariposa, toting a side-scan sonar, which drags through the water a torpedo-shaped device that emits sound pulses, receives and amplifies their echoes, and transmits the images of underwater objects to a computer onboard. He and his crew get out onto the water as fast as they can each weekend, sometimes slipping in at midnight on Friday.

This year, after criss-crossing Saginaw Bay, Mr. Trotter hit pay dirt about 11 miles off the Thumb. The grainy sonar readout showed the outlines of a steamer, a style from the 1800s, with vaulted arches bracing the long wooden vessel.

Now for the detective work. For the first time, Mr. Trotter would not be diving, because of nerve and disk problems. The electricity of discovery would be left to his comrades.



David Trotter, left, and Rocky Arsenault plow the waters of the Great Lakes in search of shipwrecks.

At first, the crew thought the ship might be the R.G. Coburn, a steamer that went down in 1871 with 30 barrels of silver ore. But with each short stint under water, the divers found things that didn't match: her length, her cargo. Two chains lead out from the stern, a sign that this ship had dropped both anchors, unusual for a sinking vessel. And the cracked barrels they found held clumps of congealed grain flour.

Mr. Trotter thought it sounded like the City of Detroit, a steamer that perished in December 1873 heading from Milwaukee across Lake Michigan to Sarnia in Ontario with 8,000 bushels of grain. She had been towing a schooner called the Guiding Star, which was cut loose just before the steamer sank.

The Guiding Star's crew watched as the steamer dropped both anchors to no

avail, and they looked on as all 19 people on the City of Detroit died.

"The waves were like mountains, and such a wind had not been seen before for years," one newspaper said. Read another: "Every succeeding wave bore away something, and in a short time all but a small portion of her cabin forward had been swept away. Every soul went with her."

Mr. Trotter could not be sure though: The City of Detroit was supposed to have sunk about seven miles away.

Then, this fall, while watching the video that Ken Lalko, 41, a truck driver, had taken on that day's dive, John Vudures, 34, a restaurant equipment repairman, noticed some numbers etched into the cargo hatch: 4378 — the official registry numbers of the City of Detroit. "Narcosis had done such a number

on me," Mr. Lalko said, that he did not remember seeing the numbers he had videotaped.

For weeks afterward, until the November gales made wreck-hunting too dangerous, the Trotter crew continued to dive, bobbing among sedentary lawyerfish and an occasional salmon.

They found the ship's lantern, lost it again, and found it six weeks later. They found porcelain dishes and a sledge hammer, the rudder, the bilge pump, the toilet, soap dishes, a handcart, some rope.

"One hundred twenty-five years ago on this spot, there were 15-foot waves and people crying and screaming," Mr. Lalko said on the Obsession Too just before one dive. "For me, I'm kind of in awe."

Guidelines for the Battle Against Bone Loss

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Osteoporosis is a silent disease. Just as a heart attack is often the first clue to the existence of atherosclerosis, a fracture is usually the first indication that a person's bones have become dangerously weakened.

But it doesn't have to be that way. According to guidelines issued recently by the National Osteoporosis Foundation, it is now possible to determine a person's propensity for fracture, far in advance and offer preventive treatments for most people at risk of developing osteoporosis.

This is not a problem to be dismissed lightly. Osteoporosis is responsible for about 1.5 million fractures a year that incur medical costs of \$38 million a day. An estimated 28 million Americans have already lost enough bone to be at great risk of suffering a fracture. Half of all women over 50 and one in eight men over 50 will suffer an osteoporosis-related fracture in their lifetimes. And when the fracture involves the hip, as it does in 300,000 people a year, it is fatal in 20 percent of cases.

Nor is osteoporosis a concern only for the elderly. Bone loss starts around ages 30 to 35, and in women who do not take hormone replacement, that loss accelerates rapidly in the first five or six years after menopause.

By age 65, bones can be so weakened that even the best available remedies cannot prevent them from breaking. Yet according to a survey last year of 30,000 Americans, 71 percent of women with osteoporosis do not know they have it, and 86 percent with the disease are not being treated.

A bone-density test is the only way to determine the health of your bones and the way to preserve or improve it.

Ideally, all women aged 50 or older and men aged 65 or older should have their bone health checked. Given current limits to available medical resources and finances, the Na-

tional Osteoporosis Foundation recommends a bone-density test for the following people:

- All women 65 and older, regardless of other risk factors.
- All women past menopause who have already had a fracture, including the vertebral fractures that cause a shortening and hunching of the spine.
- Women past menopause who have any risk factor for suffering an osteoporotic fracture. Based on studies of many thousands of people, the foundation lists the leading risk factors as: a personal history of fracture as an adult, regardless of what caused it; a history of fracture in a first-degree relative (parent or sibling); current cigarette smoking; and having a small, thin frame, defined by a body weight of less than 127 pounds.

There is a much longer list of secondary risk factors, secondary only in that they may be less common or less well documented. But they are no less important. They include certain nonmodifiable factors: being of the Caucasian race, advanced in age, frail or in poor health or suffering from dementia.

The more modifiable risk factors include having a diet low in calcium; having an eating disorder (anorexia or bulimia); and being estrogen-deficient (including having undergone menopause before age 45 or having had more than a year without menstrual periods — other than during pregnancy — before menopause). For men the factors include having a low level of testosterone, consuming excessive amounts of alcohol and being physically inactive or subject to repeated falls.

The guidelines also suggest a bone-density test for women considering treatment for osteoporosis, if the test will help them reach a reasoned decision.

They also recommend testing for women who have been on hormone replacement for many years, a suggestion that may seem strange, since estrogen after menopause protects the

bones. However, Robert Lindsay, president of the foundation, explained that "many women are inconsistent in their use of hormones — they periodically stop taking them — and doctors should not assume that women on hormone replacement are not osteoporotic."

Still other risks include the presence of any one of a long list of diseases, especially ones that interfere with the consumption or absorption of calcium or Vitamin D, and long-term use of steroids and other drugs used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, epilepsy, thyroid deficiency, bipolar disorder (manic depression) and cancer.

Regular X-rays are not able to detect bone loss until it is well advanced. The foundation listed five tests that are considered "good predictors of future fracture risk."

The best testing method is called dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, better known as DEXA. It can accurately measure bone-mineral density in the spine, hip or wrist; it takes only a few minutes (the patient stays clothed and no dyes are injected in any of the tests); and it involves only a tiny amount of radiation — one-tenth of the amount in a standard chest X-ray.

BUT DEXA is not available in all communities. The other four recommended tests are single-energy X-ray absorptiometry and peripheral dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry to measure the bones of the forearm, finger and sometimes the heel; radiographic absorptiometry to measure bones in the hand; quantitative computed tomography commonly used to measure spinal bone, and the least precise, ultrasound densitometry to assess bones in the heel, calf, knee and other peripheral sites.

The status of the patient's bones is defined by comparing their density with that of a young, normal adult — usually a 35-year-old woman. The test results are measured in standard deviations (SDs), and 1 SD below normal is equivalent to a 10 percent to 12 percent decrease in bone density.

IN BRIEF

Does a 'Malignancy Gene' Cause Cancer to Spread?

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A "malignancy gene" found in breast, liver, colon and other tumors but not in healthy tissue may offer a new way to diagnose and treat cancer, scientists said.

The gene, which has been named "MAG" for malignancy-associated gene, may actually cause cancer to spread, said Julia Ljubimova and colleagues at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in New York.

"We feel this gene may 'turn on' the process of malignancy," said Dr. Ljubimova, who reported the findings in the journal *Cancer Research*.

The MAG gene was found in 90 percent of 51 tissue samples from pre-malignant and malignant tumors.

Her team is now trying to sequence the gene — to catalogue all of its components and the order they are in. Once that is done, they hope work can begin on finding ways to block its action, either with drugs or genetic engineering.

If the gene does turn on the process of spreading, it could make the difference between a minor tumor and a deadly cancer.

"Most patients die from metastasis or invasion," Dr. Ljubimova said. "If, using antisense technology, the gene could be deactivated, a tumor cell's blueprint for rampant growth might be destroyed and the cancer stopped before it spread."

Antisense technology basically mimics the DNA of an undesirable gene, canceling out its action.

Obesity May Have Roots In Undernourished Womb

CHICAGO (AP) — Obesity may actually start when babies are undernourished in the womb and then overfed to catch up, according to research that

could lead to new ways to prevent obesity and its problems.

A report published in the November issue of the *Journal of Pediatrics* found that underweight newborns began life with less muscle than other babies but soon had more fat, relative to their size.

The discovery may help in finding ways to stave off obesity and the chronic illnesses it is linked to later in life, including diabetes and heart disease, said the study's lead author, Mary Hediger, a research scientist with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Scientists have been looking at birth weights to learn about possible contributors to rapidly rising rates of obesity. The study involved 4,400 American children, 2 months to 47 months, who were measured from 1988 through 1994.

3-D Model Gives Shape To Breast Cancer Studies

LONDON (Reuters) — Scientists have devised a three-dimensional model of a part of a protein found in the BRCA1 gene that could explain how mutations in the gene cause breast cancer.

The discovery of the BRCA1 gene five years ago was a big breakthrough in the fight against breast cancer, the most common malignant disease in women. Scientists know that women and men with a faulty BRCA1 gene are more susceptible to cancer. But they had been unable to determine the structure of the BRCA1 gene to see how it works.

"People have been trying for a long time to solve the structure of this part of the BRCA1 molecule so you can actually see how those mutations are affecting the molecule," said Paul Freemont of Britain's Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

To get around the problem he and his colleagues designed their model using a similar but highly related region in a

different human gene. The model will help explain why some BRCA1 mutations can cause the molecule to change shape and prevent it from suppressing tumors.

Arsenic Found Effective Against Rare Leukemia

NEW YORK (AP) — A form of arsenic once used in ant baits stopped a rare form of leukemia completely in two-thirds of terminally ill patients in a small study that found only a few minor side effects.

The results were spectacular, said one of the doctors who tested the treatment on 12 victims of acute promyelocytic leukemia, or APL. All patients were extremely ill when the compound, arsenic trioxide, was administered.

Eleven patients responded with remissions of their cancer, though the APL quickly returned in three. All traces of the disease disappeared for up to 10 months in the other eight patients. The 12th died of a brain hemorrhage caused by APL but unrelated to the arsenic treatment, the researchers said.

The few side effects were minor, according to the pilot study done at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City and published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Arsenic trioxide appears to be the most effective single drug against APL, which strikes about 1,500 people in the United States and 2,000 people elsewhere each year. But long-term studies are needed to know if the compound can cure APL, said Steven Soignet, lead author of the study.

It may be only the beginning of arsenic's use against cancer, said Robert Gallagher of New York's Montefiore Medical Center. He noted that test-tube studies have indicated it may work against other leukemias and even some tumors, including breast and prostate cancer.

Listening to the Winds of Mars: A Blend of Arts and Science

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mars is windy. It has tattered clouds, dust storms, jet streams and dunes of wind-blown sand. In daytime, the sky can look salmon pink because of red dust in the air. In southern areas during the summer months, strong winds can occasionally stir up enough dust to cloak the entire planet. In general, fierce winds appear to have sculptured much of the Martian surface.

Now, for the first time, Earthlings are beginning to listen in on the winds, thanks to the Pathfinder probe that landed on Mars last year and recorded wind data that were later turned into sound. Another probe, Mars Polar Lander, set for launching in January and landing in December 1999, has on board a true microphone — a first.

Until now, no sound of wind from any of the 70 or so planets and moons that make up the dissimilar worlds of the solar system has ever been beamed back to Earth, scientists say. Many planetary bodies are rolled by atmospheric currents and disturbances and in theory could produce wind sounds that humans might one day hear.

As for Mars, its winds as revealed are intriguing and rich in texture. The sounds are similar to those of moody terrestrial blows.

The sounds arose not by design but because of a lecture given in Minneapolis by Edward Stone, director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, in Pasadena, California, which designed the Mars Pathfinder. At Gustavus Adol-

phus College, he gave a talk in October 1997, some three months after the sturdy little probe had landed on the Martian surface and deployed its much-celebrated rover.

During the talk, Mr. Stone said the weather station of the main lander made wind measurements and suggested that in theory such data might be turned into sound. Afterward, he was approached by Kevin Miller, president of a public relations firm in Minneapolis known as Primarins. Mr. Miller asked if such a transformation could be tried, and Mr. Stone subsequently approved the release to Mr. Miller of thousands of wind measurements taken on a Martian day in late July.

Mr. Miller worked with technically minded colleagues to transform the data into sounds that rise and fall in tone and volume, at times with whistling overtones suggestive of hard blows and dust devils. "This is scientific, but it's also partly artistic," Mr. Miller said in an interview. "It's probably more art than science."

While listening to the Mars lecture, the music of Johann Sebastian Bach had come to mind, recalled Mr. Miller, a church musician who studied music in college.

So early this year, he worked with a pianist, Roderick Kettlewell, director of the Bach Society of Minnesota, to record a compact disk that weaves the sounds together with various Bach Preludes and other pieces by the composer. Mr. Miller said the album, "Winds of Mars" (Music Crest Productions, Minneapolis), was his first recording. It was released last month

and lists him as executive producer.

The window on Martian winds is expected to widen after the Mars polar craft makes its landing late next year and starts sending back sounds from its small microphone, which is akin to those in hearing aids.

The force behind this sound experiment was Carl Sagan, the astronomer and science popularizer who died nearly two years ago. In 1996, he wrote to NASA arguing that "public interest will be high and the opportunity for scientific exploration real" if only a few minutes of Martian sound were obtained. Mr. Sagan was president of the Planetary Society, a private group in Pasadena, California, that backs space exploration.

After NASA approved the idea, the Planetary Society paid less than \$100,000 for the microphone's development by a scientific team at the University of California at Berkeley. The microphone and its circuitry weigh about two ounces. The microphone is expected to record not only the sounds of wind but also blowing dust and perhaps electrical discharges in the Martian atmosphere crackling like lightning.

"This is going to be the first microphone to go to another planet," said Louis Friedman, the society's executive director. "Who knows what it will hear?"

The Planetary Society plans to make the sounds available to the public at its computerized Web site — www.planetary.org — and to offer a curriculum to teachers about the microphone and the temperamental winds of the red planet.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

SCHOOLS ADAPT PROGRAMS TO EXECUTIVE SCHEDULES

Alternative programs allow busy managers to take courses without stepping away from their everyday jobs.

Knowledge is the coin of the realm in the Information Age, and business executives know they need to keep learning in order to get the most out of their companies and their careers. But who has time to go back to graduate school?

Those two increasing demands—for knowledge and for time—have led business schools around the world to develop alternative education programs that allow busy executives to take courses without stepping away from their everyday jobs. While many courses allow students to earn MBA degrees, an increasing number of schools are offering brief but intense non-degree "updates" for executives who may or may not have their advanced degrees but know they need to keep up.

Generally, the alternative programs take three forms, sometimes in combination:

weekend and evening courses; "modules" that concentrate intensive dawn-to-dusk schooling packed into periodic sessions of one or two weeks; and "distance learning" conducted by computer telecommunications, often over the Internet. It is not unusual for an executive seeking an MBA to keep working his or her regular job in one city, take courses over the Internet from a university in another city and spend several intensive weeks of study in another country.

Individualized demand
To meet the individualized demands of students, many business schools offer a menu of programs, including the flexibility to allow students to tailor their studies to their specific corporate or career needs. For example, the Warwick Business School at the University of Warwick in

England offers an MBA by distance learning that allows students anywhere in the world to develop individualized study programs monitored by Warwick professors within the school's curriculum structure.

Warwick also offers an MBA by modular study in a series of five-day intensive courses that concentrate on specialized subjects. Besides being offered in England, elective modules are available in continental Europe and in the Far East. This allows executives whose companies do business in Asia, for instance, to use a week's vacation to study on the ground, amidst the local culture.

Another new trend is for business schools to create curriculum alliances with schools on other continents. At Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, the Kellogg School of Manage-

ment's Executive Management Programs offers three joint masters programs with Tel Aviv University, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and the Wissenschaftliche Hochschule für Unternehmensführung in Koblenz, Germany.

Practical knowledge
Many corporations partially or wholly support their executives' continuing education, sometimes with tuition grants, sometimes time off, sometimes both. In return, they want business schools to provide practical knowledge that executives can use immediately, as opposed to the relatively theoretical emphasis in traditional business education. Many business schools have responded to the growing demands of corporations by developing company-specific programs. Such programs at the Uni-

versity of Bath and Manchester Business School in England and at New York University are open only to executives from an individual company, and concentrate on that company's needs and concerns.

An example was a recent seminar at NYU's Stern School of Business created specifically for a group of Deutsche Bank private bankers. "The professors at Stern combine the most up-to-date academic models with real-world experience and examples. This seminar gave me the tools I'll be able to use everyday in my company," said Matthias Walt, one of the Deutsche Bank bankers.

In search of that kind of use-it-now knowledge, educators say they are seeing more and more demand for "refresher" courses and "updates" from senior executives who already have

their MBAs. NYU's Stern School next June is offering a two-week program, "Adding Value: The MBA Update for Experienced Professionals," which aims to provide senior executives with new knowledge and skills to keep them on the cutting edge of the business world.

Going back to school affords many executives the deep background and big picture they usually don't have time to research themselves. "We know professionals need to have skills to keep abreast of new directions in business development," said Rosemary Mathewson, dean of the Stern School's Executive Development Program at NYU. "Because our professors spend time in research, they have the expertise to provide corporate executives with those insights."

Timothy Harper

UPCOMING PROGRAMS IN EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

Continued from page 13

● HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

Focused Financial Management Series
May 1999, Boston
May 10-12, Structuring Effective Private Equity Partnerships
May 12-15, Valuation
May 16-19, Corporate Financial Engineering: Advancing Business Strategies
May 19-22, Creating Value Through Corporate Restructuring
Web: www.executive.education@hbs.edu
Tel.: 1 617 495 6555 - Fax: 1 617 495 6999

● HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL AND IESE

Global Teamwork
March 14-19, 1999, Boston and Barcelona
Designed for executives with global responsibilities in functional areas, this course focuses on collaborative problem solving in real time. Participants in Boston and Barcelona will collaborate using computer, video, voice and data communications technology.

● INSEAD

The International Executive Program
Feb. 28-April 9, 1999, Fontainebleau, France
Apr. 11-30, 1999, Fontainebleau
July 4-23, 1999, Singapore
A six-week program designed to help executives make the transition from functional to general management. A modular session, divided into three weeks in France and three in Singapore, is aimed at candidates who may have a special interest in the Asia-Pacific region.

Mobilizing for Growth
June 23-July 2, 1999, Fontainebleau
Executives will learn about how to escape the vicious circle of restructuring and downsizing: how to grow again, meet customer needs in new ways, cut time-to-market, and identify or create opportunities and seize them.
Web: www.insead.fr
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TAILORING FOR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

Programs target particular needs of specific firms.

Long gone are the times when firms were happy to send aspiring executives on short general management courses open to companies of all kinds. Today, the emphasis has swung decisively in favor of

sharply targeted company-specific programs that emphasize the particular needs of the firm and call for long-term partnerships between management schools and businesses.

Professor Paddy Miller at IESE (International Graduate School of Management of the University of Navarra) in Barcelona cites an executive program the school is developing for the German firm Henkel, which makes chem-

icals and household products. "The course has been designed to help the company train global managers and to encourage managers to develop their networking skills within the organization around the world," says Mr. Miller.

"Globalization is still such a new phenomenon that even major multinationals are struggling with the restructuring needed to come to grips with the issue. One ex-

ample is the difficult move from country managers to strategic business units," Mr. Miller continues. "This is all boosting the demand for company-specific programs."

IMD (International Institute for Management Development) in Lausanne, Switzerland, has always placed short executive training courses at the center of its efforts. "The key to our continuing development is part-

nership programs organized for and with individual companies. These now account for up to 45 percent of our total revenues," says Michael Stamford of IMD.

Last year, IMD handled single-company programs for 39 corporate clients, and partner companies include Heineken, Sony, ABB and Caterpillar. "Key subjects at the moment are strategic development and implementation, change management and leadership behavior," Mr. Stamford points out.

In some instances, schools and businesses are developing longer company-specific programs that enable participants to earn a degree qualification. One example is the

Netherlands-based bank Rabobank, which operates three MBA programs for its managers in cooperation with the Rotterdam School of Management, Nijenrode University, Free University of Amsterdam.

Another trend is for major businesses to create in-house "universities" or "academies." For instance, Daimler-Benz recently established a corporate university to cover subjects such as management development, innovation and knowledge transfer and strategy dialogue. Courses will be delivered in partnership with leading business schools such as Harvard, Insead and IMD. M.R.

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In this game, information means power, but today it's no longer enough for a company to collect and store data. "The key is not in gathering but in creating, disseminating and using knowledge to fulfill the company's objectives," says Peter Murray, a research fellow with the Information Systems Research Center at the Cranfield School of Management in the United Kingdom. "Since companies can't plug their employees' heads into a computer... they have to develop processes and competencies to manage the knowledge throughout the enterprise."

Staying competitive. By sharing knowledge, Mr. Murray adds, companies are more likely to cut down on duplicated work and repeated mistakes. "In an era of change, the faster a company can learn from its mistakes," he says, "the better the chance that it will be one step ahead of its competitors."

To succeed, businesses need a constantly renewed supply of knowledge. But technology alone is not the key. "Knowledge management requires leadership and an awareness that the impact of knowledge is greater if people link together and share what they know," says Paul Tate, executive editor of Information Strategy, an Economist business publication. It is a competence that is intuitively important and intellectually elusive — and critical to business performance. "We are in the beginning stages of a knowledge revolution," says Mr. Tate.

The Dutch telephone company KPN is convinced that knowledge management is "the next stage in the evolution of business, a competence to look for in employees in the future," says Kees van Zijl, KPN's general manager of Telecommunications Innovation.

The company, which is the 1998 recipient of the Knowledge Award presented by Information Strategy to pioneers in knowledge management, organizes internal knowledge management seminars and markets this know-how to clients who request it. "The ability to inspire people to share knowledge with others for reasons of a mutual benefit is soon going to be as important to a career in business as an MBA," says Mr. van Zijl.

Increasing awareness

A recent survey of 260 European firms conducted by Information Strategy, Xerox and Cranfield, found that over 60 percent believe knowledge management is a key driver in their ability to develop a competitive edge and increase profits. Companies said they expected their spending on knowledge management to rise from 3.3 percent of revenue to 5.5 percent of revenue by the year 2001.

For this reason, a number of management schools are shifting their focus to knowledge management. Cranfield, for

UPCOMING PROGRAMS IN EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

Continued from page 14

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The program will cover the creation of an ownership-oriented culture, the evaluation of traditional and new performance metrics and ways in which value-based management strategies can be incorporated into the participant's organization.

Continued on page 16

THE GREEN IN THE BOTTOM LINE

Schools are incorporating "sustainable development" into curricula.

For many corporations, red and black are no longer the only primary colors on the bottom line. There's also green. But many executives, no matter how well-intentioned, are color-blind when it comes to environmentalism. Some business schools are trying to help clear their vision.

Government regulations, new concepts of corporate citizenship and enlightened views of sustainable development have all become factors in leading companies around the world to embrace environmental strategies and practices. Business and industry in the 21st century must be not only competitive but also accountable, according to the United Nations Environment Program.

However, a recent study of corporate environmental reports done for the United Nations concludes that while many companies want to adopt better environmental policies, even many conscientious CEOs "lack a clear understanding of sustainable development and show virtually no comprehension of the triple bottom-line agenda of economic, environmental and social value added (or destroyed)."

Many business schools are responding to this management gap. The World Resources Institute's Management Institute for Environment and Business found several dozen business schools around the world that have initiated business-environment programs. Some are nontraditional, such as the masters program in Responsibility in Business Practices at the University of Bath School of Management in England.

"Though the program is positioned as a business course, modules tackle issues untypical of a traditional business qualification such as an MBA," says Judi Marshall, a professor in the Bath program. "Globalization and the new context of business,

While many companies want to adopt better environmental policies, there is a lack of understanding of sustainable development

new economics, ecology and sustainable development, sustainable corporate management, humanity and enterprise, corporate citizenship, diversity and difference, globalization revisited, self and world futures, are the topics covered over the two years."

The World Resources Institute study singled out eight traditional MBA programs, all in the United States, that have expanded to embrace a "business and environment" concentration. For example, the University of Michigan Business School, in conjunction with the School of Natural Resources and Environment, offers a three-year Corporate and Environmental Management Program designed to "equip leaders, executives and managers with the skills and knowledge necessary to create environmentally and economically sustainable organizations."

Some business schools, instead of or in addition to concentrations in environmental studies, try to integrate environmental issues

and concerns anywhere and everywhere possible in the curriculum.

For instance, the University of Virginia Darden School of Management, while offering electives with an environmental content, threads issues of sustainable business and environment throughout its general management program. "Environmental issues are important to business. We feel that all responsible business leaders need to understand today's environmental challenges," says Alan Beckstein, a professor at Darden.

Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management was one of the first U.S. business schools to combine the study of the environment with business courses. Max Bazerman, who chairs the Environmental Research Center at the School of Management, says, "Our goal has been to diffuse environmental knowledge to the wide variety of students at Kellogg rather than simply to those who have an interest in environment issues. Students see environmental material filtering throughout the curriculum. Just like all of our MBAs, our students who have been exposed to environmental curricula are taking jobs in a wide spectrum of areas."

Even if business schools are producing graduates who are more sensitive to environmental issues, that does not necessarily mean that companies are giving them any special consideration in recruiting. The World Resources Institute study found that "there is frequently a disconnect between a CEO's vision of the link between environment and business, and company hiring practices."

The World Resources Institute is currently conducting a "Green Recruitment" study on what recruiters for leading corporations look for in terms of environmental education and expertise. The report will be available, when completed, on the institute's Web site: <http://www.wri.org/wri>. T.H.

A WESTERN-STYLE MBA IN SHANGHAI

The program is a joint project of the city government and the European Union.

China's first Western-style MBA program, the China Europe International Business School (CEIBS), was founded in 1995. A joint project of the Shanghai government and the European Union, the program is currently sponsored by 50 international and Chinese companies. Its mission is to help China integrate into the world economy and enhance commercial links with Europe by providing management know-how.

"Frankly speaking, we see ourselves as being the only international-quality business school in China," says William Fischer, executive president and dean of CEIBS. "We benchmark ourselves against the best schools anywhere, and we are guided by an academic council that includes representatives from the faculties of IESE, IMD, Insead, London Business School, SDA Bocconi, Nijenrode University, Universitat de Valencia, Michigan Business School and Shanghai Jiaotong University."

Focus on China's economy. The 18-month program aims to produce managers who will enhance China's domestic commercial development. All courses are strongly related to the Chinese economic environment, but all teaching is conducted in English so that graduates can operate comfortably in today's global

business environment. The curriculum covers all major areas of business administration.

"Perhaps the strongest differentiator of who we are and what we do is that we are the only school where the entire spectrum of the Chinese managerial community — state-owned enterprises, foreign-invested enterprises, Chinese government and private entrepreneurs — regularly come together in the same class and engage in active discussions about the economic and managerial situation in the country," says Mr. Fischer.

"This is an extraordinary asset for us, as it provides us with insights into the complexities of managing in China that are unobtainable anywhere else."

The school has already graduated 119 MBAs, with another 125 waiting in the wings for the next graduation ceremony.

In addition to MBA courses, the school offers executive MBA courses and executive development short courses for representatives from Chinese or joint venture companies.

Move to new campus. Next year, CEIBS is scheduled to move from its temporary site at Shanghai Jiaotong University to a purpose-built, 40,000-square-meter (430,000-square-foot) campus in Pudong's Jinqiao De-

velopment Zone. The new campus was designed by the firm of noted Chinese-American architect I.M. Pei and reflects the dual heritage of the institution.

Junior managers. Meanwhile, young European businesspeople can prepare themselves for operating in the Chinese business environment through the European Union-China Junior Managers Program.

Open to EU nationals between 25 and 37 years of age, the program offers training in business Chinese and work placements in Chinese companies or Sino-European

joint ventures in China, as well as workshops on business skills, the Chinese economy, government structure and foreign business in China.

A total of 225 participants will be trained over the five-year period in which the program will be offered.

More information on the CEIBS MBA program can be obtained from their Web site: www.ceibs.edu.

More information on the EU-China Junior Managers Program can be found on the Harne Polytechnic (Finland) Web site: www.harne.fi/internationalprojects/euchina. Julia Clerk

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China Still Stands, but Ground Shifts

Trouble Signs Rise Even as Stimulus Keeps Economy Going

By Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

BEIJING — First Thailand, then Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korea collapsed. Hong Kong and Singapore fell. Japan, the longtime powerhouse, banked deeper into recession. Finally, Russia fell into the gutter.

Through it all China has continued to slog along, its economy bowed but not entirely broken.

If its economic growth this year, officially said to be something more than 7 percent, is sluggish by recent Chinese standards, it looks spectacular compared with the rest of Asia's economies. And despite months of intense global speculation, China's currency has not been devalued.

On Monday, President Jiang Zemin will go with some pride to Malaysia for a summit meeting of Asian and Pacific leaders.

Yet China has definitely entered a politically dangerous era of slower growth and rising unemployment. The signs of trouble are everywhere: It is hard to find a family in which at least someone has not been laid off in the last year or two, and in cities such as Shanghai and Beijing, new commercial buildings stand half-empty. Protests by laid-off workers or retirees demanding overdue welfare or pension payments are almost routine.

Still, there is no sense of panic, and for every empty building, another restaurant or shopping center seems to open.

Chinese leaders are using every Keynesian tool at their disposal to stimulate domestic investment and demand. At the same time, they have delayed the overhaul of bloated state

industries and overstretched banks. Critics say China is creating even bigger, more costly problems later for its banks and industries. But officials say they had no choice.

"Maintaining growth and fighting unemployment had to get the top priority," said Li Shantong, a senior economist at the Development Research Center of the State Council, or cabinet. "Unless these two goals are met, you can't address the other problems like banking and state enterprise reform."

The program of monetary and fiscal stimulus measures has already pushed tens of billions of extra dollars into state enterprises, and data from the first nine months of this year show that investments in capital projects, technology and real estate have jumped 20 percent over last year.

A central question is just how soundly the extra funds are being spent. How much is going to build needed roads and irrigation canals and innovative factories, as the government says it intends? How much to build unnecessary office space and to help doomed companies produce unmarketable stockpiles, as critics charge?

Because of some deft policy moves, long-standing controls on currency trading and the sheer size of its economy, China does not appear to face an immediate risk of repeating its neighbors' debacles. Rather, the main concern involves the longer-term costs of its all-out program to wrench up the 1998 growth rate to 8 percent.

"The danger is not a short-term economic collapse," said Barry Naughton, an economist at the University of California at San Diego, "but excess

slackening of pressure on state-owned firms, leading to serious problems a few years down the road."

Still, Mr. Naughton praised the stimulus program as sensible.

When Zhu Rongji became prime minister early this year, he vowed to speed reforms. Outmoded, money-draining state enterprises would be drastically pruned, and the survivors made to stand on their own. The giant state banks, courting insolvency because they had long funneled money to dubious state industries, would lead only on sound commercial terms.

These changes, and the inevitable layoffs of tens of millions of workers, would be difficult under the best of conditions. Now they have been put on ice as the government pumps a new flood of money through the banks into public companies and projects.

"Political pressures have forced the Chinese leaders to make some decisions that will come back to haunt them," said Nicholas Lardy, an economist at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

Mr. Lardy credits Beijing with some skillful moves, such as curbing foreign debt by imposing new limits on foreign borrowing by companies and banks. But he warned, "The dangers of a banking-system failure are going up."

The Asian crisis hit at a time when China was already facing an economic slowdown. Earlier in the decade the country had spectacular double-digit growth, but also spectacular inflation. Tight monetary and fiscal policies tamed the inflation dragon without a recession, but by 1997, despite an 8.8



An unemployed man advertising for work on a Beijing street Sunday, along with nearly 100 other job-seekers. The man's sign says he is a chef.

See CHINA, Page 19

An Appeal For ECB Freedom

Paris and Bonn Officials Seek End to Rate Debate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France and Germany sought to calm the waters in Europe's interest rate debate over the weekend, but analysts said the two countries' finance ministers were likely to renew their push for lower rates when they met Monday.

In separate interviews in the French press, Finance Minister Oskar Lafontaine of Germany and the governor of the Bank of France, Jean-Claude Trichet, both stressed that central banks were independent and should keep price stability as their main goal.

French and German finance ministers and central bankers will hold a regular meeting Monday in Bonn. Fresh from weeks of public clashes with the Bundesbank, Mr. Lafontaine was being careful to avoid controversy while pressing his theme that central banks could also help economic growth and job creation.

"No one is calling the independence of the central bank into question," Mr. Lafontaine told the French daily *Le Monde*. "The primary mission of central banks is to assure price stability, and no one is calling this objective into question."

Mr. Trichet, meanwhile, told the *Journal du Dimanche* that the new European Central Bank would not let itself be influenced by calls from politicians to cut rates. He suggested that politicians should put their own house in order by cutting deficits.

In 2002, Mr. Trichet will take over the presidency of the European bank, which will replace national banks in setting interest rates for the 11 countries swapping their currencies for the euro in January. The bank's mandate will be to keep consumer prices below 2 percent a year.

European leaders are calling on central banks to help foster domestic demand and preserve growth to offset the slump in exports due to recession in Asia and the economic slowdown in emerging markets. The calls come as inflation in the 11 countries joining the single currency fell to 1 percent in September, the lowest level since records began in January 1996.

There's a growing feeling that there will be a rate cut at the beginning of next year," said Nathalie Fillet, an economist at *Paribas Capital Markets*.

She said she expected the European Central Bank to cut its key money market rate by 30 basis points, or 0.3 percentage point, in the first quarter.

The French finance minister, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, has been far more circumspect than Mr. Lafontaine about calling for rate cuts, though he has said economic conditions would allow them.

Faced with this onslaught of political pressure, Wim Duisenberg, president of the European Central Bank, Mr. Trichet and Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, have all responded that political calls for rate cuts infringe on the independence of central banks.

"If one wants to have lower interest rates in the medium and long term, one must inspire confidence," Mr. Trichet said. "To inspire confidence in French, European and international savers, one must not let oneself be influenced. Neither in one direction nor the other. We won't reduce interest rates further just because someone says we should."

The public feuding between bankers and politicians has prompted calls from some European nations for a return to *decommun*. "The euro doesn't benefit from disputes on jurisdictions and prerogatives," of the different institutions of monetary, fiscal and wage policy, the Italian Treasury minister, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, said over the weekend.

Mr. Ciampi said that the Maastricht treaty set out "priority tasks" for all parties. "For the ECB it is price stability, and for national government it is ensuring growth and employment," Mr. Ciampi said, adding that growth and the euro's stability were interconnected.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Amid Kremlin Doomsaying, U.S. Takes Hands-Off Approach

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When the Kremlin finds itself in a tight economic squeeze, it acts a lot like the sheriff in the Mel Brooks comedy "Blazing Saddles." Pursued by a furious lynch mob, the sheriff puts a gun to his own head and threatens to pull the trigger if the crowd doesn't back off.

As a bitter winter closes in, Russia has again tried to take itself hostage. Kremlin aides have drawn ghastly scenarios of the troubles that they say will swamp their nation if the West refuses to supply billions in fresh aid.

Rubles will roll off the printing presses, they warn, sparking hyperinflation. Russia will default on billions of dollars' worth of foreign loans, leaving

Western banks high and dry. The oratory has even been salted with talk of the collapse of the Russian state and the breakdown of nuclear controls.

But this time the scare tactics have not worked. Call it tough love, Russia fatigue or a simple capitulation to domestic U.S. political pressure: For the first time in **NEWS ANALYSIS** President Boris Yeltsin's tenure, the United States seems prepared to let his government fall flat on its face.

This is not to say that Washington has turned its back on Russia. It is still spending hundreds of millions of dollars to help safeguard nuclear materials. It is also sending \$625 million worth of food to keep Russians from going hungry and prevent a breakdown of the social order.

But having addressed the most serious security

and humanitarian problems, Washington is no longer pressing the International Monetary Fund to provide billions of dollars in new assistance or trying to prop up the Russian government. The hands-off approach has been spelled out in a series of speeches by top officials from the State Department and the Treasury.

"International macroeconomic support of the kind we provide through the IMF must wait until the Russian government shows itself willing and able to make the difficult structural adjustments necessary for recovery and growth," warned Strobe Talbott, the deputy secretary of state.

In political terms, Washington's response is hardly surprising. For most of the Yeltsin years, the administration of President Bill Clinton was closely identified with such market reformers in

the government as Anatoli Chubais, Sergei Kiriyenko and Boris Nemtsov.

The West did more than talk. A three-year, \$10-billion-dollar program of IMF assistance was announced in 1996 just in time to bolster Mr. Yeltsin's re-election prospects. When that was not enough, the West cobbled together a \$17 billion rescue plan in July to help buttress the ruble.

But Washington's expectations were shaken when the rescue plan failed. Russian reformers were forced to devalue the ruble and, in a dubious bit of policy-making, slapped a 90-day moratorium on the repayment of foreign debts held by Russian banks.

The moratorium expires Monday, and creditors will be able to take Russian banks to court and

See RUBLE, Page 19

In Backing Big Loan to Brazil, U.S. Takes a Double Gamble

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the announcement of nearly \$42 billion in aid to stabilize Brazil, the United States is taking two gambles: that its own part of the aid — \$5 billion in taxpayer money — is a safe investment in a country in need of rapid reform, and a separate wager that its new strategy to calm the global financial jitters will succeed where others failed.

Neither one is a sure bet.

When the United States committed \$12 billion to Mexico in 1995, it compelled the Mexican government to offer up collateral. Until the loan was paid back, virtually all of Mexico's oil revenues were deposited through the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Brazil is offering nothing but its word, and the assurance, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said Friday at the White House, that it still has \$40 billion in reserves.

The bigger risk, though, is a strategic one. Until now, the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Treasury have stepped in to help countries only after they were in full economic arrest, out of money and on the brink of default.

Together, the IMF and the Treasury slowly doled out money, one payment at a time, as the

South Koreans, the Thais, the Indonesians and finally the Russians imposed austerity measures and met a tough regime of economic goals.

Now South Korea and Thailand are stable, but trapped in deep recessions. Indonesia and Russia are still falling like stones, their political chaos worsened by economic collapse, which in turn, worsens deeper political troubles.

Brazil is a totally different case, the administration says, deserving of the new approach first outlined by President Bill Clinton last month to head off financial crises early, before they overwhelm countries and spread elsewhere.

Brazil's problems are only partly of its own making. Investors fled after Russia's troubles caused convulsions in emerging markets around the world. The solution offered Friday was a "precautionary" aid program, and the Brazilians will have access to more than half of the \$42 billion in the next few months, as long as they are moving toward the reforms they have promised.

The strategy is to persuade private investors around the world that the Brazilian government has both the will to reform and the cash to fight off speculators and nervous bankers.

"This is a totally noncomparable situation to what happened in Russia," Mr. Rubin insisted, referring to a country that embraced IMF reforms for all of

three weeks in August, until the currency was devalued. Parliament refused to pass an austerity plan and President Boris Yeltsin dismissed the reformers who had negotiated the bailout deal.

"While there are no certainties," Mr. Rubin said, "we believe that this is the right program both for the people of Brazil and for the economic well-being of the American people."

If there is a lesson from the last four bailout efforts, though, it is that the best-negotiated plans can run afoul of domestic politics and unpredictable economic winds. And the plan for Brazil is fraught with similar risks.

The first and smallest risk is that Brazil will not be able to pay back its lenders — the IMF, the World Bank, and the 20 countries that have contributed to the bailout, led by the United States.

The \$40 billion in currency reserves still sitting in Brazil's central bank reduces that risk in just the way a bank is more comfortable lending to someone with money in the bank than to someone with none. But in the last few months Brazil saw \$30 billion in reserves wash away as it tried to defend its currency. If its reserves were a real solution, it would not need to borrow money in the first place.

But Mr. Rubin knows that his best protection is political. The United States is Brazil's biggest

trading partner and the architect of the bailout plan. And one of the unspoken rules of the financial markets is that powerful creditors get paid back first — because the borrower may need them again.

The second risk is that the plan could stabilize the currency but worsen the recession. "The biggest reason why this is a huge gamble is that we are knowingly sending Brazil into recession," said Jeffrey Sachs, the Harvard University economist who has emerged as one of the IMF's harshest critics.

The curbs in government spending, the high interest rates to defend the currency and Brazil's refusal to devalue that currency — which would make its exports less expensive — "show that the policy has not responded to a year in which we've discovered the downside of IMF bailouts," Mr. Sachs insisted.

Perhaps the biggest risk is that the plan will take the pressure off the Brazilian Congress to act. For while the United States and the IMF could threaten to hold up their aid money, the fact is that any such move would signal to the markets that Washington had lost confidence in Brazil's commitment to reform. That, in turn, could easily fuel the panic that Mr. Rubin and leaders around the world have been trying to quell. In short, with the commitment to help Brazil, there is no easy exit if things go bad.

CURRENCY RATES

Nov. 19

Currency	100 U.S. Dollars =	100 U.S. Dollars =	100 U.S. Dollars =
British pound	1.6525	1.6525	1.6525
Canadian dollar	0.6975	0.6975	0.6975
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italian lira	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361
Japanese yen	146.35	146.35	146.35
South Korean won	178.76	178.76	178.76
Swiss franc	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836
Taiwan dollar	24.636	24.636	24.636
Thai baht	54.806	54.806	54.806
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
U.K. pound	0.6078	0.6078	0.6078
Yen	0.0068	0.0068	0.0068

Source: Reuters. Rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars.

Digital Assistants Get Sophisticated

By Paul Floren
International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — Three years ago, personal digital assistants were the buzz of Comdex, the largest technology trade show in the world, as 3Com Corp., Psion PLC, Sharp Electronics Corp. and Philips NV among others paraded prototypes, while Microsoft Corp. announced a new operating system for handheld computers called Windows CE.

PDA's, as they are known, will be the buzz again this year at the computer conference, which begins Monday, because thousands of small software companies have jumped on board to provide the devices with an array of new functions. As software and communication companies announce fresh partnerships, the industry continues to produce new prototypes.

Despite the fast pace of innovation in PDA's, particularly this year, a number of standards have emerged allowing software makers the security needed to invest in developing extensive software for three platforms: the PalmPilot made by 3Com, the Psion Series 5 by Psion and Windows CE devices made by a group of companies including Philips,

Sharp Electronics, Casio Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Corp.

Increased functionality through software development has given these devices the foothold that they need to become business tools for professionals. Depending on the functions, a personal digital assistant can cost \$250 to \$400.

It took 3Com nearly two years to sell 1 million of its PalmPilot line, while in the past 11 months alone it has sold

another million, cornering 41.4 percent of the global market and edging past Sharp Electronics to become the leader in the palmtop market, according to International Data Corp., a market research company.

In line with 3Com's latest sales figures, another research firm, Datquest, estimates that the PDA market will grow to 13 million units shipped by 2002.

Mark Berrow, vice president for strategic alliances and platform development at 3Com said a key to the PalmPilot's success has been its open platform, which has allowed several companies to develop software for 3Com's line of PDA's.

There are more than 10,000 de-

velopers and 2,000 software titles for the PalmPilot platform.

For 1999, 3Com is expected to make a thinner model with increased memory and perhaps a color screen.

Along with Qualcomm Corp., 3Com is showcasing the new pdQ phone: a wireless phone and a PalmPilot III in one. Besides the functionality of a phone and a PDA, the pdQ phone allows the user to surf the Web and get electronic mails wirelessly.

Psion has also announced a joint venture with LM Ericsson AB and Nokia Oy called Symbian to integrate a portable phone with Psion Series 5.

"The foresight of Symbian is that we realized that the growth market is not in PDA's but in Wireless Information Devices," said Stephen Pang, a Psion spokesman. Those devices are mobile phones, which have data capabilities and e-mail functions. In addition, there are the "smartphone" functions, which contain mobile-office suite applications and wireless connection to the Internet or a company's intranet.

Pre-Announcement of Request for Proposal World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations System of Organizations. WIPO is responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world.

WIPO is preparing to issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) to solicit bids for a Global Information Network for intellectual property offices (known as WIPONET), that is, international high speed Internet connectivity for the use of more than 300 intellectual property offices worldwide.

More information about this global project is made available on WIPO's Web site: <http://www.wipo.int/eng/general/scit/wipogin/index.htm>.

To respond to the forthcoming Request for Proposal and to receive a copy of the RFP Package when it is released in December, please complete and return the RFP No. PCS/98/046 Package Request Form (available at <http://www.wipo.int/eng/general/scit/wipogin/announcement/rfp98046/index.htm>) to the following address (by mail, fax or e-mail) preferably before November 23, 1998. All requests will be treated with strict commercial confidentiality.

Attn: Mr. William Raymond (william.reymond@wipo.int)
Head, Procurement and Contracts Services
(fax: +41 22 338 81 10)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, November 12, 1993.

Stocks Div Yld High Low Chg

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Bulls Are Likely to Stay on Wall Street, No Matter What Fed Does

Compiled by Our Staff From Overseas

NEW YORK — It does not matter what the Federal Reserve Board decides Tuesday about interest rates, stocks and Treasury bond prices should climb through the end of the year even if the central bank does not push rates lower for the third time in less than two months.

That prediction comes from Wall Street analysts who, despite their apparent nonchalance, are still taking sides around the crystal ball.

"One side argued this past week that the Fed will again lower rates in a bid to prop up recent fragile advances in foreign financial markets. Another camp maintains that the Fed's priority is the domestic economy, which continues to limp and does not need the stimulation that lower rates would provide."

The Fed first lowered its target for the federal funds rate, the interest charged on overnight loans between banks, by

0.25 percentage point in late September. On Oct. 15 it followed with an unexpected cut of 0.25 percentage point in the discount rate, which it charges its member banks, to 4.75 percent. It also dropped fed funds another 0.25 percentage point to 5 percent.

Many economists, citing years of watching the Fed, say the central bank will not stop with two small cuts but will clip interest rates further Tuesday.

Although they ended up supporting domestic stock prices, both earlier cuts were aimed more at propping up weak global markets than they were at Wall Street, said William Meehan, chief analyst for Cantor Fitzgerald in Darien, Connecticut.

A third rate cut could finish the job, by giving an extra lift to foreign currencies that have been rising against the dollar and to fixed-income markets in places like South Korea and Thailand,

where interest rates have fallen dramatically. It would be especially important to Brazil, which won a commitment from the International Monetary Fund on Friday for financial assistance worth \$41.5 billion.

"It's not going to do a heck of a lot of good to the emerging markets to provide \$42 billion for Brazil, or to keeping things on a relatively even keel here, if the Fed fails to lower rates one more time," Mr. Meehan said.

A cut would lower corporate borrowing costs and could stimulate further domestic economic growth and support corporate profits, both happy results for the stock market.

While the Treasury bond market has been counting on a rate cut, prices are likely to rise either way, analysts said.

"There's going to be slow growth and very low global inflation," two big pluses for bonds, said Martin Jones, a manager at First American Asset Management. "The Fed isn't likely to change that trend."

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished last week at 5.25 percent, down from 5.38 percent the previous week. Mr. Jones predicted the yield would fall to 4.5 percent within six months as prices rise.

Slowing growth will keep inflation, which eats away at the value of bonds' returns, in check. Meanwhile, the first federal budget surplus in almost three decades in the year ended Sept. 30 means the government will not need to sell as much debt to pay its bills. Compared with bonds in Europe and

Asia, Treasury yields are attractive.

"The trend in rates is still down," said Jim Kellerman, a bond trader at Nicholas Applegate Capital Management. "If the Fed does not ease, it would send a signal that central bankers think the economy is strong and that the markets do not need their help. Stock index figures would bear that out."

The Dow Jones industrial average finished Friday at 8,919.59 points, up 89.85 for the day, but down 55.87 for the week. That is below its all-time closing high of 9,337.37 on July 17, but up 18 percent from 7,539, where it closed Aug. 31, after Russia stunned the world in mid-August by devaluing its currency. The ruble has lost about two-thirds of its value since then.

"It is the return of confidence to the market that would make them not ease," said Charles Blood Jr., an analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Peter Anderson, chief investment strategist at American Express Financial Advisors in Minneapolis, said there was a 50-50 chance the Fed would ease.

One reasonable position, Mr. Anderson said, is that "things are looking better, we may not need to cut, there's a bubble in the economy and further easing would exacerbate it." But he said, "Real economies overseas are still fragile and may need further bolstering."

Mr. Anderson said the Fed might cut rates another quarter-point Tuesday but then say this will be the last cut for three or four months. "I think the market might take that negatively."

Mr. Blood said the Fed might compromise, which it is famously able to do, by cutting the fed funds rate another quarter-point, making it even with the discount rate at 4.75 percent.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 13. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Cri Yld
1	58 Germany	7 1/2	11/1/04	118.625	6.290
2	59 Germany	5 1/2	09/20/01	112.344	7.340
3	61 Germany	4 1/2	04/22/03	111.561	6.030
4	62 Germany	6 1/2	07/14/06	105.526	6.760
5	70 Germany	6 1/2	09/15/03	105.810	5.460
6	71 Germany	5 1/2	09/15/00	103.440	5.480
7	72 Germany	6 1/2	04/20/14	115.700	7.100
8	73 Germany	6 1/2	07/15/04	114.376	5.910
9	75 Germany	4 1/2	03/17/00	106.688	3.970
10	77 Germany	4 1/2	12/17/99	109.814	3.910
11	80 Germany	4 1/2	04/22/03	110.975	5.840
12	83 Germany	4 1/2	09/17/99	104.450	3.980
13	84 Germany	5 1/2	11/21/00	102.190	4.770
14	86 Germany	5 1/2	09/21/01	111.416	7.200
15	93 Treasury	6 1/2	03/04/04	111.271	5.420
16	95 Treasury	7 1/2	11/25/99	103.536	6.760
17	96 Treasury	6 1/2	05/17/04	114.363	6.930
18	101 Germany	5 1/2	03/15/00	104.057	4.290
19	103 Germany	5 1/2	03/17/99	104.600	3.700
20	107 Germany FRN	5 1/2	09/15/00	99.840	6.000
21	134 Switzerland	3 1/2	10/22/00	92.167	3.690
22	139 KFW	5 1/2	01/04/00	104.200	4.800
23	140 Germany FRN	3 1/2	02/28/00	91.480	5.200
24	141 Germany	6 1/2	09/15/99	102.650	5.820
25	143 Germany	3 1/2	12/15/98	100.000	3.500
26	144 Germany	5 1/2	08/21/00	106.430	7.340
27	152 Germany	5 1/2	09/21/01	109.600	5.130
28	159 EIB	5 1/2	04/15/98	104.700	4.700
29	167 Treasury	4 1/2	11/05/98	107.732	4.710
30	168 Treasury	4 1/2	11/10/03	109.700	5.450
31	172 Germany	zero	01/15/99	99.450	3.110
32	173 Treasury	4 1/2	09/24/00	112.291	6.700
33	177 Treasury Hypok	12 1/2	12/29/99	103.590	6.800
34	178 Treasury	5 1/2	02/02/00	104.500	4.780
35	181 Treasury	6 1/2	02/29/00	106.414	6.070
36	192 Treasury	5 1/2	02/14/00	104.210	4.700
37	193 Treasury	4 1/2	02/29/99	101.490	4.130
38	200 Germany	6 1/2	02/29/99	101.310	4.650
39	213 Treasury	5 1/2	07/15/00	101.730	4.600
40	215 Treasury Hypok	4 1/2	08/05/00	101.327	4.690
41	224 Germany	3 1/2	04/15/99	100.900	3.500
42	227 Portugal	5 1/2	09/22/13	105.700	5.500

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5	70 Germany	6 1/2	09/15/03	105.810	5.460
6	71 Germany	5 1/2	09/15/00	103.440	5.480
7	72 Germany	6 1/2	04/20/14	115.700	7.100
8	73 Germany	6 1/2	07/15/04	114.376	5.910
9	75 Germany	4 1/2	03/17/00	106.688	3.970
10	77 Germany	4 1/2	12/17/99	109.814	3.910
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41	224 Germany	3 1/2	04/15/99	100.900	3.500
42	227 Portugal	5 1/2	09/22/13	105.700	5.500

Rank	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Cri Yld
1	127 France DAT SP	2 1/2	04/25/23	25.900	5.800
2	130 France DAT	3 1/2	04/25/26	107.490	4.800
3	164 France DAT SP	2 1/2	07/01/01	31.650	10.430
4	165 France BTAN	7 1/2	10/1/00	106.500	6.800
5	167 Potho	3 1/2	11/24/03	102.133	2.940
6	208 World Bank	5 1/2	07/01/01	102.300	2.400
7	214 France	5 1/2	04/25/27	104.700	5.200
8	234 France DAT	5 1/2	10/25/27	109.270	5.000

Rank	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Cri Yld
1	210 Italy	4 1/2	07/01/07	114.260	5.810
2	216 Italy	5 1/2	10/01/06	109.800	4.700
3	230 World Bank	zero	11/07/16	38.750	5.100

Rank	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Cri Yld
1	208 World Bank	4 1/2	06/20/00	106.870	4.700
2	240 L.R. Finance	0.95	05/19/99	99.962	0.950
3	250 Spain	1 1/2	11/04/08	95.318	1.050

Rank	Name	Cou	Maturity	Price	Cri Yld
1	149 Spain	6 1/2	01/31/08	111.270	5.390

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 16-20

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Day	Event
Monday Nov. 16	Hong Kong: Unemployment data for August. Tokyo: Current-account balance for September. Japan: Department Store Association to release data on Tokyo-area department store sales for October.
Tuesday Nov. 17	Hong Kong: Microsoft Corp. to hold news conference to announce agreement with local partners. Wellington: Retail sales report for the third quarter.
Wednesday Nov. 18	Sydney: Bob Savage, managing director of IBM Australia, to address Committee for Economic Development of Australia. Wellington: Reserve Bank to issue quarterly monetary policy report.
Thursday Nov. 19	Bangkok: Bangkok Bank and Daiwa Institute of Research to hold seminar "The World Economy in Crisis: How Will Thailand and Japan Fare?" Hong Kong: Orders-on-hand data.
Friday Nov. 20	Wellington: Wages data for the June-August quarter, tourism and migration and housing starts data for October.

Day	Event
Monday Nov. 16	Bonn: The Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, Governor Jean-Claude Trichet of the Bank of France, Finance Minister Oskar Lafontaine of Germany and Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn of France to hold press conference.
Tuesday Nov. 17	Budapest: Industrial output data for September. London: Retail price indexes for October. Madrid: Retail sales data for September.
Wednesday Nov. 18	Budapest: Retail sales data for September. Frankfurt: Bundesbank to publish its November report. Madrid: Employment survey for the third quarter.
Thursday Nov. 19	Frankfurt: Bundesbank council to meet to set interest rates. Madrid: Industrial production report for September. Vienna: Consumer price data.
Friday Nov. 20	London: Provisional gross domestic product data for third quarter. Madrid: Industrial production report for September. Tallinn: Producer and export prices data for October, wages and salaries data for third quarter.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes	Nov. 13	Nov. 6	% Chg
United States	8,919.59	8,973.46	-0.62
DJIA	263.9	267.05	-1.18
S&P 500	2,871.40	2,944.88	-2.49
NASDAQ	1,125.77	1,141.00	-1.34
NYSE Comp	524.17	541.11	-3.11
Nikkei 225	14,268.21	14,121.97	+1.04
FTSE 100	5,463.20	5,491.00	-0.51
DAX	4,304.10	4,417.50	-2.72
CAC 40	3,562.23	3,588.43	-0.74
Hong Kong	9,977.99	10,130.75	-1.48
MSCI	1,042.56	1,071.41	-2.69

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields	Nov. 13	Nov. 6	% Chg
U.S. 3-month	5.53	5.47	+0.10
U.S. 6-month	5.50	5.44	+0.10
U.S. 1-year	5.49	5.43	+0.10
U.S. 2-year	5.48	5.42	+0.10
U.S. 3-year	5.47	5.41	+0.10
U.S. 4-year	5.46	5.40	+0.10
U.S. 5-year	5.45	5.39	+0.10
U.S. 7-year	5.44	5.38	+0.10
U.S. 10-year	5.43	5.37	+0.10
U.S. 30-year	5.42	5.36	+0.10

Figures as of close
of trading Friday, November 13

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THIS WEEK

Can Steve Jobs build Pixar into a major movie studio?

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Business

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A Clash of Ideologies Over Choice of Next WTO Chief

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — For Roy MacLaren, free trade is not merely an attractive option for the world — it's the only option. And while that's not a surprising view for a contender for the top job at the World Trade Organization, Mr. MacLaren's unequivocal stand is likely to meet some opposition over the next few days.

Mr. MacLaren has entered what might be called enemy territory — a crisis-hit region that is becoming increasingly wary of the notion of accelerated market liberalization.

A former Canadian trade minister who is in Malaysia to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum summit meeting here, Mr. MacLaren is one of four candidates lobbying for the job of WTO director-general. The term of the current chief, Renato Ruggiero, expires in April.

Increasingly the race for the top spot has revolved around a clash between unabashed free-traders, led by the United States, and

crisis-hit developing countries unsure about the current pace of market liberalization.

The next director-general is expected to be chosen in December or early January through a somewhat opaque process involving back-room meetings and a good dose of geopolitics. There are three other declared candidates for the job: Supachai Panitchpakdi, the commerce minister of Thailand, Mike Moore, a former prime minister of New Zealand, and Hassan Abourouh, the Moroccan trade negotiator.

So opaque is the process that diplomats say the job could be given to someone other than these four men. There are whispers of a dark-horse candidate from Latin America.

The clash of ideologies was crystal clear during a recent interview with Mr. MacLaren. As he spoke about the virtues of the free market, across town, Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, was making altogether different noises.

"Unrestrained liberalization may eventually weaken the economy further and yield results which are the opposite of what is

expected," Mr. Mahathir said. Two months ago, in introducing currency controls in Malaysia, Mr. Mahathir was more to the point: "People can no longer stay with the so-called free-market system," he said.

Few Asian leaders speak in similarly stark terms, but a consensus seems to be emerging among Asians about their attitude toward continued liberalization. Hoping that exports will play an important role in their economic recovery, they are firm on wanting Western countries to keep their markets open. But they fear the effects of opening their markets up too fast.

Mr. Supachai, the Thai candidate, says he understands Asia's fears. Countries hit by economic turmoil, he said recently, "might have good reason to delay their liberalization commitments because they have to tackle more immediate problems of basic economic reform."

And so the platforms of two candidates have come into focus: Mr. MacLaren's unequivocal support for bringing down barriers

to trade and Mr. Supachai's somewhat qualified support for liberalization.

Mr. Supachai says he understands why Malaysia imposed capital controls: "There is some truth in what Mahathir is saying, that sometimes there has been excessive speculative movement, not based on the weakness of our economies," he said.

Mr. MacLaren shakes his head.

"Here we are speaking about an institution that's intended to liberalize trade for our mutual, common advantage, and instead we find the subject of controls and restrictions being introduced," he said. "Further trade liberalization is part of the solution, not part of the problem."

To the world outside Geneva, the battle for the top job at the WTO may seem an arcane subject laced with impenetrable financial jargon. But the stakes are high. Whoever fills the job could help influence such down-to-earth things as the price of an imported car in Europe or the fate of an employee's job in a protected industry in Japan.



Roy MacLaren, a Canadian candidate for WTO chief.

APEC: Vague Compromise on Tariff Cuts

Continued from Page 1

ended the APEC summit meeting instead of Mr. Clinton, just as he did in 1995 when Mr. Clinton offended Japan by staying away from the APEC meeting in Osaka in order to deal with a domestic budget stand-off with the U.S. Congress that had forced a partial government shutdown.

The unity of the organization was further strained Sunday by some bitter exchanges over human rights and the treatment of the former deputy prime minister and finance minister of Malaysia, Anwar Ibrahim.

After spending just 24 hours in Malaysia, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright cut short her visit Sunday night to return to the United States and focus on Iraq — but not before delivering a parting human rights rebuke to the APEC host country.

Describing Mr. Anwar as dedicated to "democracy and a market economy," Mrs. Albright met with his wife to show U.S. support for her husband, who was dismissed and detained on charges of corruption and sodomy after falling out with the Malaysian prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, over political and market reforms.

Mr. Anwar has denied the charges and asserted that he was beaten by police after his arrest.

The trade compromise reached by the ministers barely disguised the fact that they had failed to complete a "fast-track" agreement as requested by the previous APEC leaders' meeting, in Vancouver, British Columbia, a year ago.

The United States, strongly support-

ed by a number of other members, had sought agreement in Kuala Lumpur on the so-called Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization plan, which could then be taken to the World Trade Organization to become a binding global pact.

APEC's members account for more than 55 percent of world trade. But Japan — the world's second largest economy after the United States — refused to eliminate tariffs in all nine sectors at the APEC meeting, saying that two areas, forestry and fisheries, were politically sensitive.

The U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, put the best face on the compromise, saying that it "reaffirms APEC's leadership role in shaping and advancing the global trade agenda."

But she added that there was "still work to do to complete global agreements in these sectors next year, and, in particular, Japan will need to participate constructively in the WTO process in 1999, as we have all agreed."

Analysts said that the deal was based on the hope that as the Japanese economy picked up and more countries made offers to join the fast-track plan in the World Trade Organization, Tokyo would agree to take part in all nine sectors.

The Australian trade minister Tim Fischer, who wanted an accord finalized in Kuala Lumpur, said the compromise had been reached after "fierce" debate.

"This is not the very best way forward, but it is a way forward," he added.

The foreign minister of Thailand, Surin Pitsuwan, said, "Rather than break down here, it keeps the mo-

Rome Confirms New Telecom CEO

Bloomberg News

ROME — Franco Bernabe, chief executive of the state-run Italian oil and gas company Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi SpA, has been picked as the next chief executive of Telecom Italia SpA, Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi said Sunday.

Mr. Ciampi's comments were the first official confirmation of Mr. Bernabe's selection. Speculation that the ENI chief would get the job sent Telecom Italia's stock up strongly last week. Telecom Italia declined to comment before its board meeting Thursday.

"I'm pleased that the private investors who are now responsible for the company are entrusting him with running Telecom, even though I'm displeased at losing a manager like Bernabe at ENI," Mr. Ciampi said.

Japan will not cut tariffs on fishery and forestry products under the agreement, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

"We were able to protect our interests at APEC," the official said. "But the pressure will come on again in the WTO."

The APEC members are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam.

JAPAN: Last-Ditch Effort for Economy?

Continued from Page 1

beginning to be felt, the government has suffered repeated criticism that it is not doing enough to revive consumer spending, which accounts for the majority of the national economy.

Over the past year, Japan has been shackled by a fiscal-austerity law that called for stiff reduction in government deficits over the next few years and essentially a balanced budget by fiscal 2005.

The new package includes a freeze on this law, in a move that allows Mr. Obuchi to make good on a promise he made soon after he took office this summer.

At about 4.8 percent of total economic output, the new package is the largest Japan has ever recorded, and in some ways, the most ambitious. It is not clear exactly how much actual money the government will pour into the economy. But it has earmarked nearly \$50 billion for developing projects in information technology, telecommunications and the environment, and it aims to create 1 million jobs through training assistance and other programs.

Taichi Sakaiya, chief of the Economic Planning Agency, told Bloomberg News that he expected the package to lift the beleaguered Tokyo stock market.

"I'm sure the package will have a good impact on financial markets," Mr. Sakaiya said after a meeting Sunday of key cabinet members and senior legislators of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Addressing one of the major appeals of U.S. officials, Japan is trying to lift spending by both individual consumers and corporate spenders over the next

year and a half through long-term tax cuts that will slash individual and corporate income tax rates.

In a measure that will cost the government about \$33 billion, Mr. Obuchi plans to lower the maximum income tax rate to 50 percent from 65 percent. For about another \$25 billion, the government will lower the corporate tax rate to about 40 percent from 46 percent.

The package also includes measures that arose from political bargaining. Because the Liberal Democratic Party is short of a majority in the upper house of Parliament, it has had to curry favor with opposition groups.

Thus, in response to a demand from the Komei party, the plan calls for distribution of about \$5.7 billion in shopping coupons, each worth nearly \$165, to the elderly and to families with young children to encourage people to spend. Many economists are skeptical that this measure will lead to a surge in consumption, for while consumers may spend the shopping vouchers, they may then save that much more from their salaries, leaving the money in banks.

While banks usually would take their customer deposits and lend them out to corporate and individual customers, the biggest challenge the government is facing is that Japanese banks — wracked by bad loans and weak capital bases — simply are not lending.

So another pillar of this package is the government's desperate attempt to assume a greater role as the nation's banker. It calls for legal revisions that would allow the Japan Development Bank to lend directly to corporations that need money to redeem bonds or to pay off their debt or that of their affiliates.

Very briefly:

- Chinese Automobile Co. will suspend its shares from trading for two months Monday because of financial difficulties. The company makes auto parts and sells cars for General Motors Corp. in Taiwan and is part of the unlisted Panvest Group, which has recently faced cash-flow shortages.
- Fubon Securities Co., Fuh-Hwa Securities Finance, Global Securities Finance Corp. and En Tie Securities — four Taiwan securities companies — met with government officials to discuss the funding of their stock-margin lending activities after the government's announcement last week of a stock-market stabilization package.
- FDX Corp. and its pilots union were asked by the U.S. government to reopen contract talks after pilots said they expected to approve a holiday-season strike at Federal Express Corp., the world's No. 1 air-freight company.
- Sumitomo Bank Ltd. plans to apply for about 500 billion yen (\$4.08 billion) in public money and shut 30 percent of its branches, as the largest Japanese lenders gear up to tackle the bad-loan and profitability problems that have crippled their industry.
- Cable & Wireless Optus Pty. set a share price of 2.15 Australian dollars, (\$1.37) for its sale this week to try to raise 2.4 billion dollars.
- China's diamond sales rose 8.5 percent to \$451 million in the first half of the year, while sales in the rest of Asia slumped because of the regional economic crisis, the China Daily reported.
- The Indonesian government said it was hopeful its battered economy could attain "modest growth" in the middle of next year.

AFP, Bloomberg

IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

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
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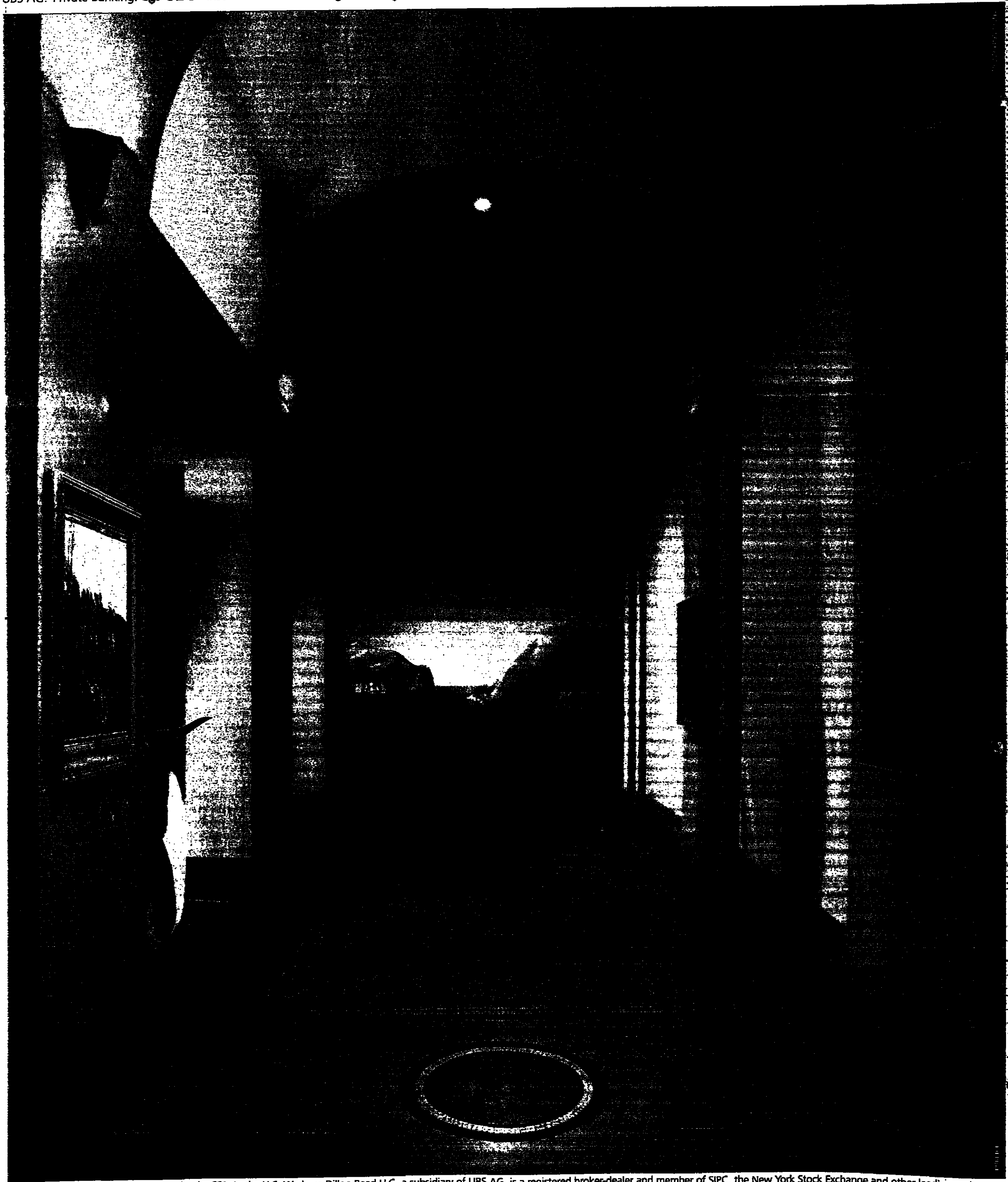
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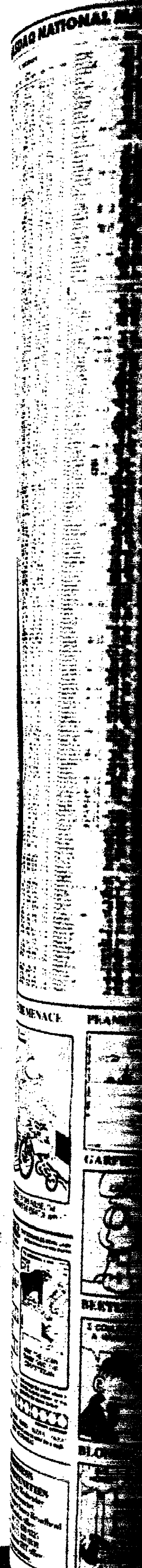
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THE INTERMARKET
Continues
on Page 12

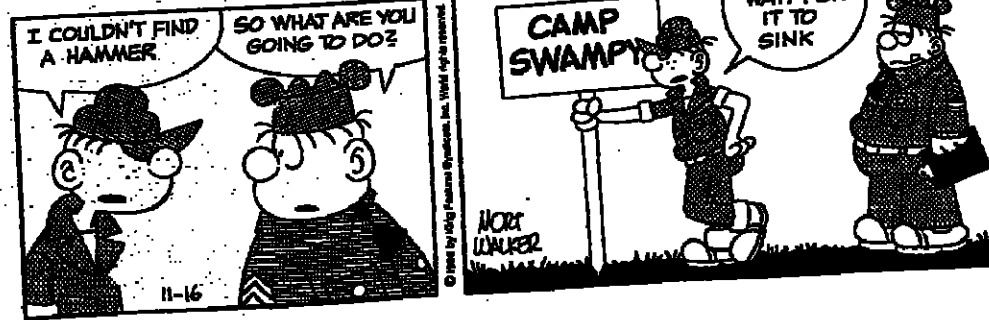
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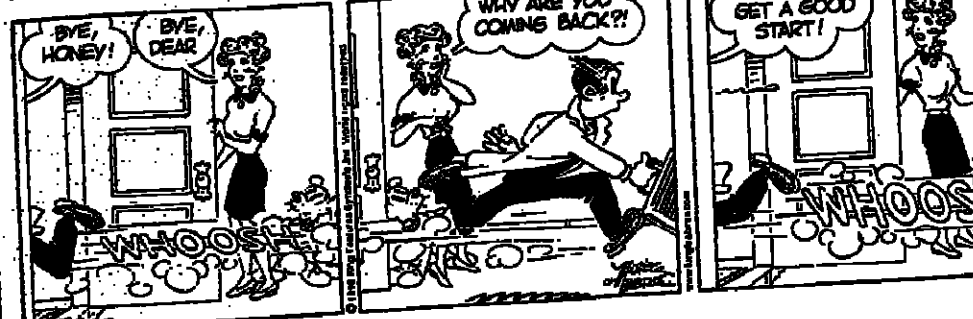
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SPORTS

Roy Jones Keeps Titles With Defeat Of Canadian

The Associated Press

MASHANTUCKET, Connecticut — Roy Jones Jr. dominated Ois Grant as he retained his WBA and WBC light heavyweight world titles in a bing hall at the Foxwoods Resort Casino.

Jones knocked down Grant, a Canadian, twice but still heard some boos. The fight was stopped after Roy Jones, Grant's trainer, jumped into the ring after his fighter was knocked down in the 10th.

Jones also knocked down Grant in the sixth round, but then in the seventh he did so little that the crowd of about 3,500 booed him, and the referee, Arthur Mercante, stepped in at one point and told Jones to fight.

Jones scored the knockdown in the sixth when he landed a right uppercut to the jaw while Grant was punching out of a crouch. The knockdown in the 10th came from a leaping right hand to the jaw. After Grant struggled up at eight, Anber tried to throw in the towel, but the corner cannot end a fight in Connecticut, so the referee threw it back out.

Anber, who leaped into the ring as Grant tumbled backward, was convinced that Anber's suggestion was a wise one.

"I was fine," Grant said. "I wasn't hurt or anything. Then, referring to Anber, he said, 'I've been with this guy since I was 13, and he wasn't going to let me get hurt.'"

Jones, 29, improved his record to 38-1 with 17 knockouts. Grant is 31-2-1 with 17 knockouts.

In an undercard fight, Sugar Shane Mosley was too fast and powerful for James Leija, knocking the former WBC super featherweight champion down three times and stopping him after nine rounds in defense of the IBF lightweight title. Mosley had too much hand and foot speed for the 32-year-old Leija and was in charge from the opening bell.

Tiozzo Knocks Out Brazilian

Fabrizio Tiozzo, a Frenchman, had no problems defending his WBA cruiserweight title, knocking out Ezequiel Paixao of Brazil in the second round Saturday. The Associated Press reported from Mont-de-Marsan, France.

After putting his opponent on his knees with a strong right in the final seconds of the first round, a second-round combination by the 29-year-old boxer from Lyon was enough to finish the fight.



Chris Latham of Australia being stopped by Nicholas Brusque of France A on Sunday. Australia won, 24-9.

South Africa Struggles to Beat Wales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Shane Howarth, a former member of the New Zealand team who is eligible to play for England and Croatia, chose to represent Wales with electrifying effect.

The fullback created havoc against South Africa, the rugby union world champion, at Wembley Stadium in London as the fall round of internationals began Saturday.

Howarth and his new teammates played an inspired game before conceding 11 points in the dying minutes to lose, 28-20. The last time the two teams met, in June, South Africa won, 96-13. On Saturday, Wales led, 20-17, in the final minute.

Lack of control and a possible break in concentration when a streaker wore his way between stumbling security guards for the best part of three minutes cost Wales the game.

After a penalty tied the game at 20-20, Springboks lock Andre Venter scored the match winner in injury time, and Franco Smith added a penalty in the final seconds to put the result beyond doubt. South Africa increased its unbeaten

run in internationals to 15. Howarth played four tests for the All Blacks in 1994. He plays with the Manchester Sale club in England, and was selected by another New Zealander, Graham Henry, who took over as Welsh coach after concluding he would not be asked to coach the All Blacks.

France 34, Argentina 14 France scored two tries at the end of each half to beat Argentina in Nantes.

Philippe Carbonneau scored the open-

RUGBY UNION

ing try after 26 minutes to give France a 10-3 lead. Stephane Glas scored his first try in the 39th minute to give France a 17-3 lead at the break, but the Pumas fought back to 17-8 and were dominating the game until Glas scored again in the 52nd minute.

The French crossed for two more tries in the last five minutes, scored by Philippe Bernat-Salles and Franck Comba, to seal the result.

England 10, Netherlands 0 England crushed the Dutch in a World Cup qualifier in Huddersfield, England.

England set a team record for most points in a match and most in a half (63). Two years ago, the Netherlands lost by 50 points to Portugal, so progress has clearly been made.

"The points were irrelevant for us," said Geoff Old, the Dutch coach and yet another New Zealander. "What we are trying to do is develop rugby in the Netherlands and to do that we have to rub shoulders with superior rugby nations."

Ireland 70, Georgia 0 In Dublin, Ireland beat Georgia in its World Cup qualifying game.

The Georgians, a largely unknown force, took the unusual step of resting key players to focus on Wednesday's qualifier against Romania.

New Zealand 24, Scotland 3 The Maoris were too strong for the Scots in Edinburgh.

The Maoris, who started four All Blacks and had one more on the bench, wore down Scotland's defenses in wet conditions.

All Black fullback Adrian Cashmore scored 19 points, through one try, a penalty and four conversions. (AP, Reuters)

Coventry Isn't Fazed By Dublin's Departure

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dion Dublin scored three goals to keep Aston Villa atop the English Premier League, but the team he left two weeks ago doesn't seem to be missing him.

Steve Froggatt, Darren Huckerby and Noel Whelan all scored as Coventry

EUROPEAN SOCCER

City beat Everton, 3-0, on Sunday in a battle of clubs trying to climb their way out of the standings' lower rungs.

It was Coventry's second victory in two games since Dublin was sold to Villa — and Whelan and Huckerby have scored in each. The victory lifted Coventry to 15th place in the 20-team league.

On Saturday, Villa beat Southampton, the bottom team in the standings, 4-1, as Dublin took his total to five goals in two games.

"Dion has added something to our game which was lacking before," Villa's manager, John Gregory, said.

Manchester United is in second place after beating Blackburn, 3-2. Paul Scholes scored twice as United took a 3-0 lead, but it allowed Rovers, playing with 10 men after Tim Sherwood was sent off, to fight back.

Arsenal remained in third place despite a 0-0 draw with its northern London rival, Tottenham Hotspur. The Arsenal fans greeted George Graham, the new Tottenham manager who won one league title as an Arsenal player and two as its manager, with signs and calls of "Judas" and "Traitor."

Liverpool lost, 3-1, at home to Leeds in its first match under the control of Gerald Houllier. The former French national coach took over as manager last week. Robbie Fowler gave Liverpool

the lead but Leeds scored three times in seven minutes late in second half. Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink scored twice.

FRANCE Christophe Dugary scored the only goal as Marseille, the league leader, beat Lens, the reigning champion, 1-0, on Saturday.

It was Marseille's eighth consecutive victory and widened its lead to four points.

Marcello Lippi, the coach of Juventus of Turin, was in the crowd at the Stade Velodrome in Marseille, reportedly looking at Tony Vairalles of Lens and Fabrizio Ravanelli of Marseille as possible replacements for the injured Alessandro Del Piero.

Bordeaux, in second place, drew, 0-0, at home against struggling Sochaux. The crowd whistled its displeasure at the end of the match. Rennes, in third place, also lost ground, drawing, 0-0, against visiting Lyon.

On Sunday, Fiorentina and Lazio beat last-place Lorient, 2-0.

GERMANY Stefan Malz and Bernd Hobsch scored in the second half Sunday as 1860 Munich came from behind to beat Freiburg, 2-1. The victory pulled Munich into third place in the Bundesliga. Bayer Leverkusen, which beat Nuremberg, 3-0, on Saturday, is in second place. Both teams are five points behind the league leader, Bayern Munich.

Stefan Effenberg and Ali Daei, an Iranian striker, scored Saturday as Bayern beat Stuttgart, 2-0.

Lothar Matthaus, the 37-year-old Bayern libero, was recalled to the German national squad for a friendly match against the Netherlands.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Kashima Wins in Japanese Soccer League

The Associated Press

It did not take the Kashima Antlers long to make sure of the victory they needed.

The Antlers scored three goals in the first 12 minutes and went on to beat Vissel Kobe, 4-1, to clinch the second-stage title in the Japanese soccer league Saturday.

Jorginho, of Brazil, led the charge as he scored with a header in the second minute. The Antlers are now slated to face Jubilo Iwata, which won the first stage of the Japanese League this season, in a championship playoff.

Jubilo rallied from a 4-2 deficit Saturday to beat Gamba Osaka, 5-4. The league's top scorer, Masashi Nakayama, scored his 36th and 37th goals of the season in the game while Dunga, another Brazilian, controlled the flow of the game.

The Jubilo-Antlers playoff is a repeat of last year's championship series, in which the Antlers were victorious.

The first match is to be played Saturday at Tokyo's National Stadium. The second game is scheduled to be played at Kashima on Nov. 28.

SCOREBOARD

ICE HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

NORTHEAST DIVISION

SOUTHEAST DIVISION

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

NORTHWEST DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

FRIDAY RESULTS

SATURDAY RESULTS

FOOTBALL

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

THE AP TOP 25

CRICKET

GOLF

BASEBALL

JAPAN VS. U.S.

SEVEN-GAME EXHIBITION SERIES

THE AP TOP 25

SUPER TOUR

RUGBY LEAGUE

BASKETBALL

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

THE AP TOP 25

RUGBY UNION

SOCCER

TRANSITIONS

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

MAJOR LEAGUE HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY LEAGUE

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

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SPORTS

Late Fumble by Arkansas Opens Door for Tennessee

Volunteers Recover and Drive for the Winning Touchdown

The Associated Press
Tennessee needed an incredible stroke of luck to avoid being the second No. 1 team to lose within a week.
But even with its dramatic 28-24 victory against No. 10 Arkansas on Saturday, the Volunteers may lose some votes in the national polls after No. 2 Kansas State beat No. 11 Nebraska. Tennessee secured the last 18 points of the game against the Razorbacks, and Travis Henry's 1-yard drive with 28 seconds left capped a bizarre final three minutes.

Arkansas (8-1, 5-1 Southeastern Conference) played the host Vols (9-0, 6-0) and appeared to have won when, leading by 24-22, it held on fourth down and took possession at the Tennessee 49 with 54 left.

All the Razorbacks needed was a first down, or a punt to force the Vols to go a long way — something Tennessee had found hard to do all day. But on second down, the quarterback Clint Stenerson, who threw for 274 yards and three touchdowns, tripped as he pulled away from the line of scrimmage. He put his right hand — with the ball in it — on the ground to try to regain his balance, and left the ball lying there.

"It was a sprint-out pass and I was going to keep it and somehow I dropped it," Stenerson said. "I don't know what happened."

Billy Ratliff of Tennessee recovered at the Arkansas 43 with 1:43 left. Henry then carried five straight yards against the stunned Razorback defense, culminating in the final touchdown. He finished with 197 yards on 32 carries.

No. 2 Kansas State 40, No. 11 Nebraska 30 Kansas State's victory kept the host Wildcats (10-0, 7-0) on track for a shot at their first national title and clinched the Big 12 North title, their first football crown of any kind since 1934.

"I am happy. I can assure you of that no matter what you may think," the Wildcats' coach, Bill Snyder, said in his usual unemotional tone. "I am humbled by it, in all honesty. I'm so happy and proud not only of the youngsters who played in this game, but all the youngsters who laid the foundation."

Michael Bishop was alternately terrific and terrible at quarterback. He went 19-of-33 for 306 yards and carried 24 times for 136 yards, but he also lost three fumbles and threw an interception. The loss gave Nebraska (8-3, 4-3) three regular-season defeats for the first time since 1977.

No. 3 UCLA 38, Washington 24 In Seattle, Ryan Roques returned a punt 77 yards and Chris Sailer kicked five field goals to help UCLA clinch the Pac-10 championship and a trip to the Rose Bowl, at least. The Bruins (9-0, 7-0), No. 2 in the Bowl Championship Series rankings behind Tennessee, still have their sights on the Fiesta Bowl, which will determine the national title.

Washington (5-5, 3-4) must beat Washington State next week to avoid its first losing season in 22 years.

No. 4 Florida 33, South Carolina 14 In Gainesville, Florida, Doug Johnson threw for 360 yards and four touchdowns and Travis McGriff caught 13 passes for 222 yards as Florida (9-1, 7-1 SEC) won its seventh straight to stay alive in the national title race. South Carolina (1-9, 0-8) lost its ninth straight.

No. 5 Florida State 24, Wake Forest 7 Mario Edwards set a school record with four interceptions as the Seminoles (10-1, 7-1) claimed the ACC title with the victory at Wake Forest (3-7, 2-6).

No. 6 Texas A&M 17, No. 13 Missouri 14 In College Station, Texas, Russell Bynum's 39-yard field goal with 1:30 to play gave Texas A&M the Big 12 South title. The Aggies (10-1, 7-0) extended their winning streak to 10 games with the victory against Missouri (7-3, 5-2).

No. 7 Ohio State 45, Iowa 14 In Iowa City, David Boston caught two of Joe Germaine's three touchdowns passes, and Joe Montgomery scored on an 80-yard run as Ohio State (9-1, 6-1 Big Ten) saw to it that it didn't stumble against Iowa (2-7, 2-5) after losing its No. 1 ranking last week by falling to Michigan State.

No. 15 Michigan 27, No. 8 Wisconsin 10 In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Clarence Williams rushed for 121 yards and Anthony Thomas added 102 yards and two touchdowns as No. 15 Michigan (8-2, 7-0) amassed 257 yards rushing against Wisconsin (9-1, 6-1 Big Ten).

No. 9 Arizona 27, California 23 Keith Smith threw for two touchdowns and Trum Cardinale scored on a 54-yard run as Arizona (10-1, 6-1 Pac-10) won at California (5-5, 3-4).

No. 12 Notre Dame 30, Navy 0 In Landover, Maryland, Aunty Denison became Notre Dame's career rushing leader as the most lopsided rivalry in college football history stayed that way — the Irish (8-1) beat Navy (3-6) for the 35th straight time.

Denson ran for 107 yards on 25 carries to surpass Allen Pinckett as the most prolific runner in Notre Dame history with 4,192 career rushing yards.

No. 14 Tulane 49, Army 35 At West Point, Shaun King threw for three touchdowns and ran for three



Dante Hall of Texas A&M cutting upfield as Wade Perkins of Missouri pursues him.

as Tulane (9-0, 5-0 Conference USA) beat Army (2-7, 2-3) to clinch at least a tie for its first conference title since 1949.

Syracuse 28, No. 16 Virginia Tech 26 In Syracuse, New York, Donovan McNabb hit Stephen Brominski with a 13-yard touchdown pass on the last play of the game to keep Syracuse (6-3, 4-1) in line to win its third straight Big East title.

Virginia Tech (7-2, 4-2) lost despite scoring 14 points on defense and special teams.

No. 17 Georgia 28, Auburn 17 Olandis Gary's 11-yard touchdown run with 14:55 to play broke open a close game and gave Georgia (7-2, 5-2) the victory at Auburn (3-7, 1-6 SEC).

Texas Tech 42, No. 18 Texas 35 Rob Peters' three-yard touchdown drive with 25 seconds left capped an 82-yard drive as Texas Tech (7-3, 4-3 Big 12) beat visiting Texas to snap a three-game losing streak.

In the contest of running backs named Ricky Williams, the Tech junior outperformed the Texas senior, 148 yards to 141. But with one game remaining, the Texas William moved within 63 yards of breaking Tony Dorsett's NCAA rushing record.

Wane McGarity caught four touchdown passes from Major Applewhite for the Longhorns (7-3, 5-2 Big 12).

No. 19 Penn State 41, Northwestern 10 Eric McCoo ran for 127 yards and turned his own fumble into a 57-yard touchdown as Penn State (7-2, 4-2) beat visiting Northwestern (2-9, 0-8), which finished winless in the Big Ten three years after making the Rose Bowl.

No. 21 Virginia 30, North Carolina 13 Thomas Jones ran for 180 yards and one touchdown for Virginia (8-2, 6-2 ACC).

No. 23 Air Force 10, No. 25 Wyoming 3 Blane Morgan passed for 96 yards and a touchdown as Air Force (9-1, 6-1) took control of the WAC Mountain Division by winning in Wyoming (8-2, 6-1).

No. 24 Miami 42, Temple 7 In Philadelphia, Edgerrin James ran for 137 yards and three scores, and Miami (6-2, 4-1 Big East) forced seven turnovers by Temple (2-8, 2-4).

Cunningham Leads Way as Vikings Rout The Bengals

The Associated Press
MINNEAPOLIS — Playing as if they were thinking more about their upcoming NFC Central showdown with Green Bay, the Minnesota Vikings used Dwayne Rudd's 63-yard fumble return in the third quarter to break open a sloppy game and beat the Cincinnati Bengals, 24-3, on Sunday.

The Vikings (9-1) are off to their best start since the 1975 team was 10-0. The Bengals (2-8) lost for the seventh time in eight games and are guaranteed their eighth consecutive season without a

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winning record. They scored their only points on a drive that included 35 yards in penalties against a Vikings cornerback, Corey Fuller.

Playing just six days after surgery to remove two bone chips from his right knee, the Vikings' quarterback, Randall Cunningham, was 13-for-20 for 224 yards with a touchdown, two interceptions and a 3-yard sneak that gave Minnesota a 7-0 lead midway through the first quarter.

Minnesota followed Rudd's fumble return with Gary Anderson's field goal, a 61-yard touchdown catch by Randy Moss and a fine defensive performance.

Dolphins 13, Panthers 9 Karim Abdul-Jabbar rushed for 127 yards and the Dolphins ended a three-game road losing skid.

Miami (7-3) finished with season-highs of 184 yards rushing and 40 carries, maintaining its perch atop the AFC East. Carolina (1-9) was held to three John Kassy field goals.

In other games Sunday, The Buffalo Bills beat the New England Patriots, 13-10; the Atlanta Falcons upset the San Francisco 49ers, 31-19; the Indianapolis Colts edged the New York Jets, 24-23; the New Orleans Saints drubbed the St. Louis Rams, 24-3, and the Tennessee Oilers defeated the Pittsburgh Steelers, 23-14.

Red Holzman, Architect of Knicks' Title Teams, Dies

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Red Holzman, the Hall of Fame coach who led the New York Knicks to their only two National Basketball Association championships, died Friday night after a long battle with leukemia. He was 78.

When he retired from coaching in 1982, Holzman was the second-winningest coach in NBA history, with a .531 winning percentage. His 696 victories in regular-season play were second then only to Red Auerbach's 938.

Holzman was the molder, conductor and architect of one of the most unusual and most thrilling teams ever assembled.

The 1970 and 1973 championship Knicks teams — the club lost in the finals in 1972 — featured, in one or both seasons, Willis Reed at center; Bill Bradley, Dave DeBusschere, Cazzie Russell and Jerry Lucas at the forwards; Walt Frazier, Earl Monroe and Dick Barnett at the guards.

The Knicks beat the Los Angeles Lakers of Wilt Chamberlain, Jerry West and Elgin Baylor in a grueling seven-game series for their first title, and Holzman was named coach of the year. They beat the Lakers again in 1973, that time in five games.

Holzman was voted to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1991.

"I don't think there is such a thing as a coaching genius," Holzman said. "Just hard workers. I stressed defense, pressure defense. And team basketball. And, on offense, moving the ball to hit the open man."

William Holzman was born Aug. 10, 1920, on the Lower East Side of Manhattan and moved with his family to a tenement in Brooklyn when he was 4. His parents were Jewish immigrants, his mother from Romania, his father from Russia.

"Red" was the tallest person in his family, at 5 feet 10 inches (1.76 meters). He was an all-American at City College of New York, a pioneer player in the NBA with the Rochester Royals and a former coach with the Milwaukee and St. Louis Hawks.

He was a scout for the Knicks when, in December 1967, the team's owner, Ned Irish, decided to replace the coach, Dick McGuire. The team was in last place, and Irish decided to reach out to the nearest candidate.

Holzman was not interested. "I like coaching," he said. But Irish persisted. "And I realized that if I didn't take the coaching job," Holzman said, "I might not have any job."

Holzman began his Knicks reign by firing several players for coming late to his first practice. The fines were only \$10 each, but they set a tone.

During Red's early years, he was by



Red Holzman on the bench in 1969.

design a superauthoritarian," Bradley said. "But his manner changed after we won the championship in 1970, and he became downright paternal and kind. Playing basketball became more fun than I had ever imagined."

On the surface, Holzman seemed an uncomplicated man. He liked to tell reporters that he was boring, and that they should look elsewhere for the good stories. But he understood his value and had a wide range of interests: he read history books and detective novels and was a lover of films — particularly the old ones — and of good food and drink.

After the great Knicks teams began to dissolve because of age and injuries, Holzman was fired in 1977 after the team missed the playoffs for the second straight year. He was replaced by Red. Two years later, Holzman was brought back as coach and remained until after the 1981-82 season.

Draft Has Changed the Face of College Basketball

Flight of Stars for the Pros Has Coaches Seeking Players Who Will Stay 4 Years

By Joe Drape
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There are enough familiar schools at the top of the preseason men's polls (Duke, Connecticut) to comfort college basketball aficionados.

There are some names on the all-America lists (Elton Brand, Richard Hamilton) that promise electrifying drama as the season arcs toward one more stop-stopping national tournament.

So will college basketball be good? And, more important, is college basketball well?

Surprisingly, no one rushes in with a resounding "yes" to either question. The men's game is changing at warp speed, and some of its most respected caretakers aren't sure they are equipped to keep up.

The parade of players who left college early to join the National Basketball Association has become a stampede, as even high school players insist on drop-stepping straight to the pros. North Carolina's Antawn Jamison and Vince Carter were among eight players who left college early and were drafted in the National Basketball Association's top 10 picks last spring; one of them, Larry Hughes, left St. Louis after his freshman year.

Point-shaving scandals surfaced at Arizona State and Northwestern, reminders of how easily these threats can take hold in a supercharged atmosphere. Constant recruiting violations; criminal

behavior off the court; summer leagues for high school players in which many teams pay for play — all threaten to knock college basketball off its wobbly pedestal.

"Our game is in great shape and it is in poor shape," said Mike Krzyzewski, the Duke coach and the president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. "On the court, it is played passionately at a high level. But it's getting knocked back and back because the rules governing college basketball haven't kept up with this fast-break of changes. The house is still beautiful, but we may have termites."

Those changes — especially the early flight of players to the NBA — have already affected everything from coaching and recruiting philosophies to the caliber of play. No one suggests they are killing the game, but they are dramatically reshaping how coaches assemble and run their teams — and how good those teams are.

Krzyzewski has been to the Final Four seven times and won two national championships. His current Blue Devil team is rated No. 1 in most preseason polls, which he believes is an honest assessment of a talented bunch. But Krzyzewski doesn't hesitate to say that the Johnny Dawkins-led 1986 national runner-up was much better, and that the Christian Laettner-Grant Hill back-to-back national champions of 1991 and '92 were better still.

"There's no doubt the dominant teams, in the days when kids stayed all

four years, played better basketball than today," he said. "The downside was that there was a greater gap between these dominant teams and everybody else."

The National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament last spring, as well as the preseason favorites this year, illustrate the shifting dynamic. A senior-laden team from tiny Valparaiso drove into the round of 16. Rhode Island, with an unheralded, veteran backcourt of Tyson Wheeler and Cuttino Mobley, made it to the round of eight. Stanford and Utah, neither with a super talent, made the Final Four, and the Utes lost in the final to Kentucky.

"You look at the guys who have left North Carolina and Kentucky, and you wonder if you can get kids a level below that and keep them four years," said Mike Montgomery, the Stanford coach. "Look at the Rhode Island guards. I don't know where they were drafted, but they weren't lottery picks and they took them to the brink of the Final Four."

Mobley and Wheeler were both drafted in the second round.

STANFORD returns 11 lettermen, five seniors, all of its starters; it is projected to contend for the title. In fact, the top spots in the preseason polls are crowded with teams from which most people could not name a star. Washington, Xavier, Tennessee and Temple are hardly known for producing lottery picks among their younger players.

"When you come in together and

then stay, you experience the same difficulties and joys and it makes you closer," said Mark Seaton, the Stanford senior forward, summing up the advantage.

The coaches concede that it makes for a far better team, too, and most have accepted that having a super talent who is around for his senior year is rare.

Andre Miller, the Utah point guard, is one, but his choice made sense because he did not begin to create lobby buzz until late in Utah's superb season.

The competition on the court remains of high quality, but Krzyzewski argues that those who govern the game need to be more active in identifying potential problems and solving them. One of the boldest proposals comes from Jim Delany, the Big Ten commissioner. He suggested making freshmen and junior-college transfers ineligible, eliminating summer recruiting and encouraging the NBA to set up a minor league for athletes not interested in college.

What was once a sure-fire, three-prong recruiting pitch, Krzyzewski says, has become partly obsolete. "I could tell them: One, you'll become a better player here. Two, you'll earn a degree — a real one, not one to keep you eligible. Three, in four years you'll make more money as a player — the bottom line will improve."

"Now only the first two are true." So come tournament time, older teams with slightly lesser talent may keep going deeper than expected. The superstars can't afford to stay around.

Brett Hull Joins Dad in Scoring 1,000 Points

By John Vellante
Boston Globe Service

BOSTON — Brett Hull joined a very exclusive group with his two goals and one assist as the Dallas Stars won, 3-1, in Boston.

He joined Wayne Gretzky and Gordie Howe, Marcel Dionne and Mario Lemieux, Johnny Bucyk and Phil Esposito.

And, even more important, he joined Bobby Hull, his Hall of Fame father.

Hull's three points Saturday were the 998th, 999th, and 1,000th of his career, just

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enough to join his father, making them the only father-son combination in National Hockey League history to each reach 1,000 points.

Bobby Hull finished a 1,063-game career with Chicago, Winnipeg, and Hartford with 610 goals and 560 assists for 1,170 points. Brett now has 560 goals and 440 assists in 815 games played over 12 seasons with Calgary, St. Louis, and Dallas.

"It's a weird feeling," said Hull. "You start out in this league just hoping you get a chance to make it and play and to

be able to say I was an NHLer and then all of a sudden the success comes."

Hull's first goal, in the first period, may have been among his easiest. He was the last player to touch the puck before it hit the skate of the Bruins' Jason Allison and deflected past Byron Dufoe, the Boston goalie.

He worked for the second goal. He picked up a loose puck at the blue line, skated far to the left of Dufoe, and then, from an almost impossible angle behind the net, put the puck behind Dufoe. Dufoe said the puck glanced off his mask.

"I got lucky," said Hull.

Point No. 1,000 came with Dufoe on the bench for an extra skater and the Bruins pressing for the tying goal.

Hull blasted a shot against the post and went behind the net, retrieved the puck and set up Jere Lehtinen for the empty-netter with 34 seconds left.

Hull, who signed this past summer with the Stars as a free agent, went into the game Saturday night with just four goals.

"I've had so many great chances to score and the puck hasn't been going in," he said. "When I was credited with that first goal, I thought to myself maybe something like that's ex-

actly what I need to break this little hex, or whatever it is, that I'm under. It's been an emotional change."

"To be honest, the only thing I dream about is the Stanley Cup. Games like this and marks like this are nice, but winning the Stanley Cup is what it's all about."

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Mighty Ducks 1, Flames 0 Guy Hebert made 24 saves for his second shutout of the season as Anaheim won in Calgary.

Hurricanes 5, Kings 3 Keith Primeau had two goals and an assist and Robert Kron ended a 10-game drought by Carolina's power play as the Hurricanes extend Los Angeles's home winless streak to seven games.

Coyotes 4, Lightning 1 In Phoenix, Keith Tkachuk had a goal and an assist as the Coyotes extended their unbeaten streak to eight games with a victory over Tampa Bay.

Blues 5, Predators 1 Al MacInnis and Pavol Demitra each scored their eighth goals of the season as St. Louis beat visiting Nashville.

Sabres 5, Blackhawks 1 In Buffalo, Michel Grosse scored twice as the Sabres extended their league-best unbeaten

streak to eight games with a victory over slumping Chicago.

Oilers 4, Canadiens 1 Bill Guerin scored his 11th and 12th goals of the season and Rem Murray also had two goals as Edmonton won in Montreal.

Maple Leafs 2, Senators 1 In Toronto, Kris King scored short-handed early in the third period to lead the Maple Leafs over Ottawa.

Penguins 4, Panthers 0 In Pittsburgh, Tom Barrasso stopped 23 shots and became the third Pittsburgh goaltender to register a shutout in three weeks as the Penguins beat Florida.

Peter Skudra made 27 saves to beat Toronto 2-0 on Oct. 26 and rookie Jean-Sebastien Aubin stopped 18 shots in a scoreless tie against Boston on Nov. 7.

Flyers 6, Devils 1 Eric Lindros had two goals and a three assists as the Flyers scored five third-period goals to beat New Jersey in Philadelphia. The victory enabled Flyers goaltender Ron Hextall to tie the Bernie Parent for first place on the Flyers' career list with 232 victories.

Capitals 5, Islanders 3 Andrei Nikolishin and James Black scored goals 2:16 apart early in the second period during a four-goal spurt to give Washington a victory on Long Island.



Sabres goalie Dominik Hasek blocks a shot by Chicago's Alexei Zhamnov, who held off Jason Hull.

